

Wm. E. C. Bridgman
AN

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1847,

CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR FOR THE CHINESE CYCLE ERA

4484,

OR THE **44TH** YEAR OF THE **75TH** CYCLE OF SIXTY;

BEING THE **27TH** YEAR OF THE REIGN OF TA'UKWA'NG.

CANTON:

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE CHINESE REPOSITORY.

1847.

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THE CHINESE CYCLE OF SIXTY YEARS,

Commences with the 61st year of the emperor Wingti,

2637 years, B.C.

甲子 1804	甲戌 1814	甲申 1824	甲午 1834	甲辰 1844	甲寅 1854
乙丑 1805	乙亥 1815	乙酉 1825	乙未 1835	乙巳 1845	乙卯 1855
丙寅 1806	丙子 1816	丙戌 1826	丙申 1836	丙午 1846	丙辰 1856
丁卯 1807	丁丑 1817	丁亥 1827	丁酉 1837	丁未 1847	丁巳 1857
戊辰 1808	戊寅 1818	戊子 1828	戊戌 1838	戊申 1848	戊午 1858
己巳 1809	己卯 1819	己丑 1829	己亥 1839	己酉 1849	己未 1859
庚午 1810	庚辰 1820	庚寅 1830	庚子 1840	庚戌 1850	庚申 1860
辛未 1811	辛巳 1821	辛卯 1831	辛丑 1841	辛亥 1851	辛酉 1861
壬申 1812	壬午 1822	壬辰 1832	壬寅 1842	壬子 1852	壬戌 1862
癸酉 1813	癸未 1823	癸巳 1833	癸卯 1843	癸丑 1853	癸亥 1863

The Chinese year is luni-solar, comprising twelve lunar months, to which an intercalary month is added, when requisite to preserve correspondence with the solar year. When, during a lunar month, the sun does not enter any sign of the Zodiac, that month is intercalary and the year contains *thirteen* months.

ECLIPSES.

1. A partial eclipse of the Moon, March 31, visible at Greenwich.
2. A total eclipse of the Sun, April 11, invisible at Greenwich.
3. A partial eclipse of the Moon, Sept. 24, invisible at Greenwich.
4. An annular eclipse of the Sun, Oct. 8, visible at Greenwich.

FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

Epiphany.....	Jan. 6	Ascension day.....	May 13
Septuagesima.....	Jan. 31	Whit Sunday.....	„ 23
Ash Wednesday....	Feb. 17	Trinity Sunday....	„ 30
Good Friday.....	Apri. 2	Accession of Victoria	June 20
Easter Sunday.....	„ 4	1st Sunday in advent.	Nov. 28

CHINESE TERMS.

Jan. 8.	小寒	Siáu-hán, 'little cold,'	15° in Capricorn.
Jan. 20.	大寒	Tá-hán, 'great cold,'	} in Aquarius.
Feb. 4.	立春	Lih-chung, 'spring begins,'	
Feb. 19.	雨水	Yü-shwui, 'rain and water,'	} in Pisces.
Mar. 6.	驚蟄	Kin-chih, 'insects excited,'	
Mar. 21.	春分	Ch'un-fun, 'vernal equinox,'	} in Aries.
Apr. 5.	清明	Tsing-ming, 'clear & bright,'	
Apr. 21.	穀雨	Kuh-yü, 'grain-rain,'	} in Taurus.
May. 6.	立夏	Lih-hiá, 'summer begins,'	
May. 22.	小滿	Siáou-mwan, 'grain a lit. full,'	} in Gemini.
June 6.	芒種	Mang-chung, 'grain spiked,'	
June.22.	夏至	Hiá-chí, 'summer solstice,'	} in Cancer.
July 8.	小暑	Siáou-shú, 'little heat,'	
July 23.	大暑	Tá-shú, 'great heat,'	} in Leo.
Aug. 8.	立秋	Lih-tsiú, 'autumn begins,'	
Aug. 24.	處暑	Chú-shú, 'cessation of heat,'	} in Virgo.
Sep. 8.	白露	Peh-lú, 'white dew,'	
Sep. 24.	秋分	Ts-cúifun, 'autumnal equinox,'	} in Libra.
Oct. 9.	寒露	Hán-lú, 'cold dew,'	
Oct. 24.	霜降	Shwáng kiáng, 'frost descends,'	} in Scorpio.
Nov. 8.	立冬	Lih-tung, 'winter begins,'	
Nov. 23.	小雪	Siau-sieuh, 'little snow,'	} in Sagittarius.
Dec. 8.	大雪	Tá-sieuh, 'great snow,'	
Dec. 22.	冬至	Tung-chí, 'winter solstice,'	enters Capricorn.

The year 5608 of the Jewish Era commences Sept. 11, 1847
 Ramadán, the Turk's month of abstinence „ Aug. 13, 1847
 The year 1264 of the Mohamm. Era „ Dec. 9, 1847

JANUARY, 1847—XXXI Days.

Chinese XXVI Year, XIth and XIIth Moons.

The weather, during this month, is dry cold, and bracing—differing but little, if at all, from that of November and December. The wind blows generally from the north, occasionally inclining to the NE. or NW. A change to the south—which may be expected at intervals of 10 or 15 days, during the winter—causes considerable variation in the temperature of the atmosphere.

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 f	15	Trade at Canton reopened, 1839.
2 s	16	Captain Gribble seized and brought to Canton 1840.
3 S	17	{ Lin Tsihsü appointed imperial commissioner to stop the traffic in opium, 1839.
4 m	18	
5 t	19	
6 w	20	{ Captain Dicey and his party of the Madagascar landed in Macao, 1842.
7 t	21	Forts at Chuenpi taken, with great slaughter, 1841.
8 f	22	{ Gunner of the Lady Hughes strangled at Canton 1785.
9 s	23	[in Canton, 1843.
10 S	24	British forces visit Tunghwá, 1842.—Ylipú arrived.
11 m	25	
12 t	26	
13 w	27	
14 t	28	
15 f	29	
16 s	30	
17 S	1	TWELFTH MOON.
18 m	2	C. Marjoribanks, pres. E. I. C.'s left China, 1832.
19 t	3	
20 w	4	Elliot and Kishen's treaty, ceding Hongkong, 1841.
21 t	5	Mr. Davis, with his fam. sailed for England, 1835.
22 f	6	
23 s	7	
24 S	8	
25 m	9	[Bremer. St. Paul's chu. Macao, burnt 1835.
26 t	10	Hongkong taken possession of, 1841, by Sir J. J. G.
27 w	11	Interview between Kishen and Elliot, 1841.
28 t	12	
29 f	13	
30 s	14	[office of intendant 1840.
31 S	15	A Chinese officer arrived in Macao to fill the new

FEBRUARY, 1847,—XXVIII DAYS.

Chinese XXVI-VIIth Year, XIIth and 1st Moons.

During this month the thermometer continues low; but the dry bracing cold of the three preceding months is changed for a damp and chilly atmosphere; the number of fine fair days is much diminished, and cloudy and foggy ones are more frequent in February and March than in any other months. The fog is sometimes so dense as to render objects invisible at a few yards' distance.

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 m	16	{ Elliot and Gutzlaff visit the city gate Canton, 1835, Inhabitants of Hongkong declared to be [British subjects, 1841.
2 t	17	
3 w	18	
4 t	19	The Hyacinth enters the harbor of Macao, 1840.
5 f	20	Rebellion broke out at Lienchau, 1832.
6 s	21	Capt. Halcon, Spa. envoy, arrived in Macao, 1840.
7 S	22	
8 m	23	Snow fell in Canton, 1835. Shunchí died 1661.
9 t	24	
10 w	25	
11 t	26	Kienlung died, 1695.
12 f	27	
13 s	28	{ Empress of China died 1840. Elliot's second interview with Kishen, 1841.
14 S	29	
15 m	1	CHINESE NEW YEAR'S DAY.
16 t	2	{ Coroner's inquest at the Ophthalmic hospital at Canton, 1839. Ports of Hongkong and Ting-hái declared free 1841.
17 w	3	
18 t	4	Boat of the Nemesis fired on at Wangtong, 1841.
19 f	5	
20 s	6	
21 S	7	Med. Missionary Society organized, Canton 1838.
22 m	8	
23 t	9	Hostilities with the English resumed, 1841.
24 w	10	{ Chusan evacuated by the British forces, 1841, prisoners Anstruther and others restored.
25 t	11	Rewards offered for Englishmen by Lin, 1841.
26 f	12	{ A Chinese executed before the factories, Canton, 1839. Bogue forts captured, 1841.
27 s	13	
28 S	14	

Walk'd around Canton with J. G. Bridgman
Dr. Ball preached 2 time in my room 12 present
- Lieu. Coot & Capt Davis dined with me
- Convers'd with Mr. Meadows teacher of ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~displeased~~
- Received present of fruit from Lo Chii House 90
- Revs. Brown & Gillespie dined with me.

Visited Dr. Ball with Kwong him. Mr. Mumell called
Mr. Lo's son dined & spent evening with me.
Dined with Mr. Gunn of Springfield Mass
Dr. Bridgman & Kwai Lam went to Hong Kong
Went to Fa ti with Mr. Mumell. Roberts & Gillespie dined
8 persons present in my room to hear Dr. Ball preach.
Visited Dr. Ball with Kwong him & 2 boys
Dined with my landlord & 13 other gentlemen (not
Dr. Cummings arrived from Amoy
Tsai him gave dinner to 15 or more Hkien friends
in my room
My teacher & Lo Chii went to Portuguese garden
Dr. Ball preached in my room: 13 present

Achick took lodgings with me
Went to F. to visit Achick & Atchak
23 persons present in my room at preaching

Achick went down to H. Kong
Cunning went to Macao. Mr. French came to Canton
Mr. Byerhouse began to board with me
J. G. Bridgman went to Fat Shan
Walked round the city with Messrs Roberts, Percy & Byerhouse
Young of No. 16. Old China St. took tea at Dr. Ball's

Dr. Ball moved to 德和行 with family

Dr. Hopper & School arrived from Macao

Ship Candace arrived

Dr. Hopper moved into No. 10 Danish Hong
Dr. Bridgman preached in my room to 25 persons
Walked with Mr. Byerhouse & J. G. Bridgman north of city
Neighbor on the west began to preach the word of his Hong

MARCH, 1847,—XXXI DAYS.

Chinese XXVIIth Year, 1st and 11d Moons.

The weather in the month of March is also damp and foggy, but the temperature of the atmosphere becomes considerably warmer; to preserve things from damp, it is requisite to continue the use of fires and closed doors, which the heat of the atmosphere renders very unpleasant. From March till July and August, the thermometer steadily increases in height and the heat reaches its maximum degree.

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 m	15	
2 t	16	Sir Hugh Gough arrived at Whampoa, 1841.
3 w	17	
4 t	18	Ilípú died in Canton, 1853.
5 f	19	
6 s	20	Napier's fort captured, 1831.
7 S	21	
8 m	22	
9 t	23	
10 w	24	{ Lin arrived in Canton, 1839. British in Chinhái and Ningpo attacked, 1842.
11 t	25	British brig Ann lost on Formosa, 1842.
12 f	26	Kíshen goes a state's prisoner to Peking, 1841.
13 s	27	
14 S	28	
15 m	29	Chinese forces at Tsv'kí routed, 1841.
16 t	30	
17 w	1	{ SECOND MOON. Macartneys's embassy leaves China 1794.
18 t	2	Canton under British guns, 1841-
19 f	3	Foreigners detained in Canton by Lin, 1839.
20 s	4	Armistice agreed upon at Canton, 1841.
21 S	5	
22 m	6	{ British ship <i>Sarah</i> , first free trader, sailed from Whampoa, 1834.
23 t	7	Kíying appointed commander-in-chief, 1842.
24 w	8	{ Captain Elliot forced his way to Canton, 1839.
25 t	9	{ Friend of China commenced, 1842.
26 f	10	
27 s	11	
28 S	12	Chests of opium, 20,283 surrendered 1839.
29 m	13	A committee for roads appointed in Hongkong 1842.
30 t	14	
31 w	15	

APRIL, 1847,—XXX Days.

Chinese XXVIIth Year, IIId and IIIId Moons.

The thick fogs which begin to disappear towards the end of March are in April seldom if ever seen. The atmosphere, however, continues damp, and rainy days are not unfrequent. At the same time the thermometer gradually rises, and the nearer approach of the sun renders the heat more perceptible. In this and the summer months southerly winds generally prevail; frequently however they veer to and blow from the eastward.

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 t	16	
2 f	17	
3 s	18	Confucius died, at 72, B. C. 429.
4 S	19	
5 m	20	Kwoh Sípang strangled at Macao, 1838.
6 t	21	The emperor's annual ploughing celebrated, 1834.
7 w	22	
8 t	23	
9 f	24	<i>Aphán visited Dr. Ballou.</i>
10 s	25	Kíying appointed imperial commissioner, 1842.
11 S	26	H. B. M. commission returned to Canton, 1837.
12 m	27	
13 t	28	
14 w	29	{ THIRD MOON. Yishán, Lunwan, and Kí Kung arrived in Canton, 1841.
15 t	1	THIRD MOON.
16 f	2	
17 s	3	
18 S	4	
19 m	5	
20 t	6	
21 w	7	
22 t	8	E. I. Company ceased to trade with China, 1834
23 f	9	
24 s	10	
25 S	11	
26 m	12	
27 t	13	
28 w	14	
29 t	15	
30 f	16	{ Captain (now hon. major) Caine appointed chief magistrate of Hongkong, 1841.

- visited Honam temple with Mr. Byerhouse
 English Steamer & several fast boats loaded with soldiers
 came up to Canton
 Keying & wife visit Sir J. Davis at the English Consulate and
 the factories guarded by English soldiers
 Keying assents to the demands of Sir J. Davis
 English soldiers begin to return to Hong Kong & the ladies
 from Whampoa
 A high mandarin stored in Thap sam hong
 Sinke & two friends visited me
 Dr. Bridgman preached in my room. 24 hearers.
 Dined with Mr. Reese of Van Diemen's Land at Akra
 Visited Honam temple with Mr. Byerhouse.
 Went to "Hong Kong" Mr. Reese J. G. Bridgman
 Went with Apam to get shoes. Visited Sha' hie boat with
 Mr. Byerhouse Mrs. Spear died at Macao
 Went with Akra to Dr. Parker's to have teeth pulled. Tea at Dr. Ball's
 Dr. Ball preached to 20 persons in my room.
 Went with deaf man to Dr. Parker's Hospital
 Serious conversation with my teacher on personal religion
 Heavy hail storm in the evening at 10 o'clock
 Went with Mr. Byerhouse to Mr. Roberts
 Teacher Sz Ping left me
 Lo Shan read for me & Mr. Chik'kun caught sea-jing off a
 J. G. Bridgman returned from H. Kong
 Mrs. Macy arrived at H. Kong
 Dr. Ball & family visited the "Sea Witch" with Mr. Davis

Ship "Sea Witch" sailed for New York.
Dr. Bridgman baptized a Chinaman, the linguist
visited Dr. Ball's with him & 5 others Chinese Mr. Conant at
my house.

Sold an Almanac for a fan
visited at Honam, sitting at Hoi kwán tróng tran hum ferry
to French's teacher. Tsoyi dined with me
visited Liang Apat with Dr. Young
visited to a Chinese dinner in a large boat by him & =

Ayat began to serve me & Ahvong in a rage
Iverson paid off & left in a respectful manner
Dr. Ball & family went far up the Canton river
visited Liang Apat with Mr. Brown - Saw a Chinese Catholic
first from Mr. Munsell. Dr. Hopper & Mr. Deas returned from Macao
Dined with Mr. Ryan

Sick with the diarrhoea
Dined at 和記 with Hong men
Began to study Chinese tones.

Visited junks with Mr. H. A. Brown
Boat house in front of Amer. garden set on fire
Apple & rice ship arrived at Whampoa

Mr. Roberts' house robbed
I attempt to fire the boat house in front of A. Garden
Dined at No 12 New China St. with 9 Chinamen. Went
other rooms for 8 months
Mrs. Ball went to Hong Kong
Mr. Munsell gave me a short call
I gave Bridgman ill with a fever
visited by Shim dai old gentleman & friend

MAY, 1847,—XXXI DAYS.

Chinese XXVIIth Year, IIIrd and IVth Moons.

In this month the heat is fully set in, and it is—particularly in Canton, often oppressive, the more so from the closeness of the atmosphere, the winds being usually light and variable. This is the most rainy month in the year, averaging fifteen days and a half of heavy rain; cloudy days without rain, however, are of unfrequent occurrence, and one half of the month averages fine sunny weather.

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 s	17	} Famine in Kiángnán, Chehkiáng, and Húpeh, 1832. } The Hongkong Gazette commenced, 1841.
2 S	18	
3 m	19	
4 t	20	
5 w	21	
6 t	22	British troops evacuate Ningpo, 1842.
7 f	23	
8 s	24	
9 S	25	
10 m	26	
11 t	27	
12 w	28	} E. I. Co's garden demolished, by lieut-governor } Chú, 1831.
13 t	29	
14 f	I	FOURTH MOON.
15 s	2	
16 S	3	British forces arrived off Chápú 1842.
17 m	4	
18 t	5	Chápú carried by storm, 1842.
19 w	6	
20 t	7	
21 f	8	} British ships at Canton attacked, 1841. The de- } livery of the 20,283 chests opium completed, 1839.
22 s	9	
23 S	10	The foreign factories pillaged, 1841.
24 m	11	Queen Victoria born, 1818.
25 t	12	Canton surrounded by British forces, 1841.
26 w	13	
27 t	14	The city of Canton ransomed for six millions, 1841.
28 f	15	
29 s	16	
30 S	17	A Congregational Association formed in Canton, 1846.
31 m	18	Chinese Repository commenced, 1832.

JUNE, 1847—XXX DAYS.

Chinese XXVII Year, IVth and Vth Moons.

The month of June is also a very wet month, although, on an average, the number of rainy days is less than in the other summer months. The thermometer in June rises several degrees higher than in the month of May, and falls but little at night—it is this latter circumstance chiefly which causes the exhaustion often felt in this country, from the heat of summer—no opportunity being afforded for regaining strength.

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 t	19	
2 w	20	
3 t	21	Lord J. S. Churchill died off Macao, 1840.
4 f	22	
5 s	23	Kiying arrived in Canton, 1843.
6 S	24	
7 m	25	
8 t	26	
9 w	27	
10 t	28	
11 f	29	Portuguese prohibited trading at Canton, 1640.
12 s	30	
13 S	1	{ FIFTH MOON. Sir Le F. Senhouse died at Hongkong, 1841.
14 m	2	{ Russia and China treaty, 1728. Elliot chief sup. of B. trade, 1836. First Hongkong land sale, 1841.
15 t	3	{ British troops arrived, before Wúsung, 1842.
16 w	4	{ Wúsung taken, 1842.
17 t	5	
18 f	6	
19 s	7	{ Shánghái occupied by British forces, 1842.
20 S	8	{ Macartney's embassy arrived, 1793. Victoria's accession, 1837.
21 m	9	{ Sir. J. J. G. Bremer arrived off Macao in the Wellesly, 1840.
22 t	10	{ Port off Canton blockaded by English forces, 1840.
23 w	11	{ The destruction of 20,283 chests of opium completed by Lin at the Bogue.
24 t	12	
25 f	13	
26 s	14	{ Treaty of Nanking exchanged at Hongkong, 1843.
27 S	15	
28 m	16	{ Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.
29 t	17	
30 w	18	{ Expedition to China arrived, 1840.

- Dr. Bridgman & Co. started for Shanghai

- J. Bridgman dined with no. 4 Honan gentlemen called
- Sick with the diarrhea

- Visited by J. Bridgman, Ashu & Tsung yud.

- " of Mansell, ~~had~~ conducted paper sheeting at

- Terms of rent to To Kun. Visited Wo Sheang & talked of how

- Translated Age & Parkins acct for teachers

- Attended Chinese service at Mr. Peary's. Heard Mr.

- Dragon boat festival. Call'd at Dr. Balls with Spring

- Mrs. Ball returned from H. Kong with Mr. G. & Mrs. ^{2 daughters}

- Hired rooms in 均和行 Dined at Dr. Happers-

- Went to H. Kong with Mrs. Marshall & Mr. Gil-

- Arrived at H. Kong

- Heard Mr. Cleland preach on Justification

Hon. A. H. Everett died at Canton.

Communion at H. Kong. Mr. Gillespie preached
Visited Mr. Stanton's

Rev. Mr. Clopton died of nervous fever
Rev. H. A. Brown arrived in H. Kong on way to Amoy

Returned from Hong Kong with Mr. Courtney

loved to 土和行

Read "two friends" with Mr. Lau of Fat H.

Visit from Liang Afat

visited Honam temple with Mrs. Nye & Ball

JULY, 1847,—XXXI DAYS.

Chinese XXVIIIth Year, Vth and VIth Moons.

During July—which is the hottest month in the year—the average height of the thermometer is 88° in the shade, at noon, both at Canton and Macao. This month is subject to frequent and heavy showers of rain, and—as is also the month of August—to storms of thunder and lightning. The winds, with very little variation, blow steadily during the whole month from the south or southeast.

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 t	19	
2 f	20	The Blonde visited Amoy, 1840.
3 s	21	
4 S	22	{ The Rev. Dr. Milne arrived in Macao, 1813. The Morrison sailed for Japan, 1837.
5 m	23	Tinghai first taken, 1840.
6 t	24	Bark Troughton plundered by pirates, 1835.
7 w	25	{ Lin Weihi killed, 1839. Queen's Road chapel dedicated, 1842.
8 t	26	{ B. J. de S. S. Andreia, governor of Macao arrived, 1833. Riot, and several Chinese shot in Canton, 1846.
9 f	27	
10 s	28	The Yángtsz' kiáng blockaded, 1840.
11 S	29	Amherst's embassy arrived 1816.
12 m	1	SIXTH MOON. Admiral Maitland arrived, 1838.
13 t	2	First English ship reached China, 1635.
14 w	3	
15 t	4	Lord Napier and suite arrived, 1834.
16 f	5	British trade reopened, 1841.
17 s	6	Dutch envoys arrived at Peking, 1656.
18 S	7	Grand canal blockaded, 1842.
19 m	8	
20 t	9	
21 w	10	Typhoon, 1841. Chinkiang fú carried by storm, 1842.
22 t	11	
23 f	12	
24 s	13	
25 S	14	{ A murderous attack on a party at Yütáu in Honam, 1846.
26 m	15	A second typhoon, this year, 1841.
27 t	16	
28 w	17	
29 t	18	
30 f	19	
31 s	20	Gov. Lin and Tang sentenced to banishment, 1841.

AUGUST, 1847,—XXXI DAYS.

Chinese XXVIIth Year, VIth and VIIth Moons.

During this month the heat is as oppressive generally as in the month of July—often indeed it is more so, although the thermometer usually stands lower. Towards the close of the month, the summer begins to break up, the wind occasionally veering from southeast to north and northwest. Tyfoons seldom occur earlier than the first of this month or later than the end of September.

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 S	21	{ Chinese Periodical commenced, by Mr. Gutzlaff, 1833. Dr. Morrison died at Canton, æt 53, 1834.
2 m	22	
3 t	23	Typhoon, barom. 28.10, 1832.
4 w	24	British ships arrived before Nanking, 1842.
5 t	25	
6 f	26	A typhoon, 1835. Mr. Stanton made prisoner, 1840.
7 s	27	
8 S	28	
9 m	29	{ Batavia taken by the English, 1811. British squa- ron arrived off the Pêi ho, 1840.
10 t	30	Sir H. Pottinger and Sir W. Parker arrived, 1841.
11 w	1	{ SEVENTH MOON. Captain Elliot entered the Pei ho, 1840.
12 t	2	
13 f	3	British prisoners executed on Formosa, 1842.
14 s	4	
15 S	5	{ Commissioner Hí-ngan and Húsunge arrived, 1832 Indian Oak lost on Liúchiú, 1840.
16 m	6	
17 t	7	
18 w	8	
19 t	9	Barrier, Macao, attacked 1840.
20 f	10	
21 s	11	Sir H. Pottinger landed in Hongkong, 1841.
22 S	12	
23 m	13	[China 1841.
24 t	14	Attack on the Black Joke, 1839. Capt. Elliot leaves { Brit. Cham. Com. formed 1835. Mr. Harvey killed ed on Tsungming, 1840.
25 w	15	British leave Macao, 1839. Amoy taken, 1841.
26 t	16	
27 f	17	
28 s	18	[rison died 1843.
29 S	19	Treaty of Nanking signed, 1842. Hon. J. R. Mor-
30 m	20	Conference at Tientsin, 1840.
31 t	21	Three sons at one birth, Whampoa, 1832.

- Elizabeth & Mr. Ball walked from 德和行 to the Factorie

- Visited Pottinger's Garden with Mrs. O Feiffer. Mrs. Feiffer

^{relieved from H. Pong} Made 1st ~~Chinese~~ sermon. Like 17. 2nd sermon

~~the river~~ ^{the river} 1st sermon in Chinese in 均和行. 16 persons

- Visit from Rev. Dr. Lealies & F. Lealies & F. Lealies

- Dr. Haffer & Chiu To Kien took tea with me at 均和

- James Bridgman walked round the city

Visit from Mr. Li'ang, Honan teacher

~~Mr. Ball warned to leave more from 德和行. Provision of~~

35 illuminated boats down the river

Visit from three soldiers. One very intelligent W.M.

30 persons at preaching in 均和行

- 6 persons at public worship in 均和行

- Visited 2 Siamese ships with B. Spear

Mr. Shuck preached in 土均 和 行 30 persons present -

Chief of Morrison School came to my rooms -

30 persons present in 土均 和 行
J. G. Bridgman went to H. Kong -

25 persons present at public worship in 土均 和 -

J. G. Bridgman returned from H. Kong -
45 persons at worship in 土均 和 行
Aching returned to H. Kong & Dr. Happer also -
Visited Living at with Bro. Chan
Mepo Dana & Boket called Dr. Ballard -
family took tea in 土均 和 行

SEPTEMBER, 1847,—XXX DAYS.

Chinese XXVIIth Year, VIIth and VIIIth Moons.

In the month of September, the monsoon is entirely broken up, and northerly winds begin to blow, but with very little alleviation of the heat. This is the period most exposed to the description of hurricanes called *tyfoons*, the range of which extends southwards over about one half of the Chinese sea, and northward to the coast of Japan. They have appeared with the greatest severity in the gulf of Tonquin.

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 w	22	
2 t	23	Kiákíng died, 1820.
3 f	24	
4 s	25	{ The Rev. Robt. Morrison arrived in China, 1807. { Attack on Kaulung by capt. Elliot, 1839.
5 S	26	
6 m	27	Guard of Marines landed in Canton, 1834.
7 t	28	Imogine and Andromache pass the Bogue, 1834.
8 w	29	
9 t	1	{ EIGHTH MOON. News of the treaty of peace reached { Hongkong, 1842.
10 f	2	
11 s	3	{ Imogine and Andromache anchored at Whampoa, { 1834.
12 S	4	{ Tankwáng born, 1782. Canton Press begun, 1835. { Bilbainq burnt, 1839.
13 m	5	
14 t	6	
15 w	7	The Kite, capt. Noble, lost in the Yangtsz', 1840.
16 t	8	Captain Austruther seized, 1840.
17 f	9	
18 s	10	
19 S	11	Steamer Madagascar burnt, 1841.
20 m	12	
21 t	13	Steamer Jardine arrived, 1835.
22 w	14	
23 t	15	
24 f	16	
25 s	17	
26 S	18	Nerbudda lost in Formosa, 1841.
27 m	19	Commissioner Lin degraded, 1840.
28 t	20	Morrison Education Society organized, 1836.
29 w	21	
30 t	22	

OCTOBER, 1847,—XXXI DAYS.

Chinese XXVIIth Year, VIIIth and IXth Moons.

Northerly winds prevail throughout this month, occasionally veering to north-east or northwest; but the temperature of the atmosphere is neither so cold nor so dry as in the following months; neither does the northerly wind blow so constantly—southerly and easterly winds intervening every now and then. The winter usually sets in with three or four days of light drizzling rain.

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 f	23	Tinghái retaken, 1841.
2 s	24	
3 S	25	Rev. J. A. Goncalves died, 1841.
4 m	26	
5 t	27	
6 w	28	{ Alexander H. Everett, U. S. A. commissioner arrived and landed at Macao.
7 t	29	
8 f	30	Supplementary treaty signed at the Bogue, 1843.
9 s	1	NINTH MOON.
10 S	2	Chinhái taken, 1841.
11 m	3	{ Lord Napier died at Macao, 1835, and Mr. Davis succeeded as chief superintendent.
12 t	4	Halley's comet observed in Canton, 1835.
13 w	5	Ningpo occupied by British forces, 1841.
14 t	6	
15 f	7	{ Yükien, imperial commissioner in Chekiáng, committed suicide, 1841.
16 s	8	
17 S	9	
18 m	10	
19 t	11	
20 w	12	Nemesis and Phlegethon go up to Rüyua, 1841.
21 t	13	
22 f	14	
23 s	15	
24	16	
25 m	17	
26 t	18	In Canton 1200 houses and 3 factories burnt, 1843.
27 w	19	
28 t	20	Terranova executed by the Chinese, 1812.
29 f	21	
30 s	22	
31 S	23	

- 40 persons at public worship in 均和行 -

- Walked around Canton with Mr. Tarrant & 4 others.

30 persons at public worship in 均和行.

- Dr & Mrs. Hobson arrived at Canton.

- Went to Honam temple with Capt. Spring & Fane.

- Br. Speer went to Whampoa with Mr. Dana.

- 40 persons at public worship in 均和行

- Went to Whampoa with Mr. Speer.

- Dined with Capt. Lovett on the Serampore.

- Only 10 persons at P. Worship 均和. Rainy. Dr. Hobson present.

- Walked around city with Gillespie & Hobson.

- Mr. Tyng took tea at 均和.

- 30 persons at P. Worship 均和 rainy.

Breakfasted at Dr. Happer's
Messrs Speer & Tyng went to Whampoa
By Speer had fever & ague & went to Danish Hong
Mr. Pearcey & three ladies took tea at 均和行
20 persons at P. Worship in 均和行
Rev. A. P. Happer & Mrs C. E. S. Ball married by Dr. Parker

20 persons at Public worship in 均和行
Rev. W. Speer returned from Whampoa to Kuan Wo Hong

20 persons present at P. Worship in 均和行
Walked around city with Messrs Higgins, Warden & 2 others
Dined with J. G. Bridgman

persons at P. Worship in 均和行 Mr. Gnachen
and Legue of St. present
Mr. Happer & Dr. Tyng took tea with me at 均和行
& Mrs. Happer started for H. Hong
Great fire in Quinsy Street 200 houses burnt

NOVEMBER, 1847,—XXX DAYS.

Chinese XXVII Year, 1Xth and Xth Moons.

The month of November and the two following are the most pleasant in the year,—at least to the feelings of persons from the more northern climes. Though the thermometer is not often below 40, and seldom so low as 30 degrees, the cold of a Chinese winter is often very severe. Ice sometimes form about one eighth of an inch thick—this is usually in December or January.

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 m	24	
2 t	25	Factories in Canton burnt, 1822.
3 w	26	Naval engagement at Chuenpi, 1839.
4 t	27	
5 f	28	
6 s	29	Truce agreed on at Canton, 1840.
7 S	30	
8 m	1	TENTH MOON. U. S. A. ship Peacock arrived, 1832.
9 t	2	
10 w	3	Sir Andrew Ljungstedt died, Macao, 1835.
11 t	4	
12 f	5	
13 s	6	
14 S	7	
15 m	8	
16 t	9	
17 w	10	
18 t	11	New empress succeeds, 1834.
19 f	12	
20 s	13	Captain Elliot returned from the Pei ho, 1840.
21 S	14	
22 m	15	
23 t	16	In Canton 1400 buildings burnt, 1835.
24 w	17	
25 t	18	
26 f	19	
27 s	20	{ General Chamber of Commerce formed in Canton 1836.
28 S	21	{ Kishen arrived at Canton, 1844. Society D. U. Knowledge formed at Canton, 1834.
29 m	22	
30 t	23	...

DECEMBER, 1847,—XXXI DAYS.

Chinese XXVIIth Year, Xth and XIth Moons.

The months of December and January are remarkably free from rain, the average fall in each month being under one inch, and the average number of rainy days being only three and a half. On the whole, the climate of Canton (and more especially that of Macao) may be considered very superior to that of most other places situated between the tropics.

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 w	24	{ Confucius born, 562, B. C. Híngan's sister made empress, 1833.
2 t	25	Xavier died on Sánshán, 4552.
3 f	26	Seizure of opium at Canton, 1838.
4 s	27	
5 S	28	
6 m	29	{ British trade stopped "forever." E. I. Co's last servant leaves China, 1839.
7 t	30	British consulate, Canton, burnt in a riot 1842.
8 w	1	ELEVENTH MOON.
9 t	2	
10 f	3	
11 s	4	
12 S	5	Attempted execution and riot. in Canton, 1838.
13 m	6	The flag of France rehoisted in Canton, 1832.
14 t	7	
15 w	8	{ All Catholic priests (not Portuguese) expelled Macao, 1838.
16 t	9	
17 f	10	
18 s	11	
19 S	12	
20 m	13	{ Sir Hugh Gough, and the eastern expedition, leave China, 1842,
21 t	14	
22 w	15	
23 t	16	
24 f	17	
25 s	18	
26 S	19	
27 m	20	Mr. Stanton released from prison by the Chinese.
28 t	21	
29 w	22	
30 t	23	
31 f	24	E. I. Company chartered, 1690.

Walked round Canton city in 1847

Dyer Ball, fr. born at 福源行 my next door

- 50 persons at P. Warship in 均和行
- 6 Englishmen went out gunning & not heard from - murdered
- Br. Speer moved back to Danish Hong
- 3 armed boats came from Whampoa. Workmen began Repair ^{in my room}
- Gov. Davis & a few troops ^{left H. K. to} ~~be sent to Canton~~ Br. Johnson to tea with me
- 50 persons at public warship in 均和行. Gov. Davis had interview with English merchants

20 persons at P.W. in 均和行

- Took tea at Dr. Happers - 4 men beheaded at village beyond Fà Jí - English officers present
- Mr. Marshall & Mr. Johnson went to H. Kong

50 persons at P. Warship in 均和行.

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THE TARIFF OF DUTIES.

NOTE.

"Citizens of the United States, resorting to China, for the purposes of commerce, will pay the duties of import and export prescribed in the Tariff, which is fixed by and made a part of this Treaty. They shall in no case be subject to other or higher duties than are or shall be required of the people of any other nation whatever. Fees and charges of every sort are wholly abolished, and officers of the revenue who may be guilty of exaction shall be punished according to the laws of China. If the Chinese government desire to modify, in any respect the said Tariff, such modification shall be made only in consultation with consuls or other functionaries thereto duly authorized in behalf of the United States, and with consent thereof. And if additional advantages or privileges of whatever description be conceded hereafter by China to any other nation, the United States and the citizens thereof shall be entitled thereupon to a complete, equal and impartial participation in the same."

Article II. of the Treaty of Wánghia.

THE TARIFF

*Of duties to be levied on merchandise imported and
exported at the Five Ports.*

議定五口進出貨物完稅則例

THE duties which it is agreed shall be paid upon goods imported and exported by the United States at the custom-houses of Canton, Amoy, Fuhchau, Ningpo, and Shánghái, are as follow: the articles being arranged in classes, viz:

今將廣州福州廈門寧波上海各關合眾國
出進口貨物議定應完稅則分類開列於後
計開。

EXPORTS: 出口貨物.

CLASS 1. Alum, oil, &c., 油蠟礬磺類.

Alum, 礬石, i. e. white alum, 白礬, formerly white alum and blue stone.....	PER pecul	T.	M.	C.
		0	1	0
Anniseed oil, 八角油, not formerly contained in the tariff.....	„	5	0	0
Cassia oil, 桂皮油, not formerly in the tariff..	„	5	0	0

CLASS 2. Tea, spices, &c., 香料椒茶類.

Tea, 茶葉, formerly divided into fine and native black, and fine and native green teas.....	„	2	5	0
Anniseed star, 八角,.....	„	0	5	0
Musk, 麝香,.....	each catty	0	5	0

CLASS 3. Drugs, 藥材類.

Capoor cutchery, 三籟.....	pecul	0	3	0
Camphor, 樟腦.....	„	1	5	0
Arsenic, 信石, under different Chinese names, 卽砒石一名人言又名砒礪.....	„	0	7	5
Cassia, 桂皮,.....	„	0	7	5

Cassia buds, 桂子, not formerly contained in the tariff.....	„	1 0 0
China root, 冷飯頭卽土茯苓,.....	„	0 2 0
Cubebs, 澄茄卽華澄茄, not formerly contained, in the tariff.....	„	1 5 0
Galangal, 良薑,.....	„	0 1 0
Hartall, 石黃,.....	„	0 5 0
Rhubarb, 大黃,.....	„	1 0 0
Turmeric, 黃薑,.....	„	0 2 0

CLASS 4. *Sundries*, 雜貨類.

Bangles, 手鉅卽燒料鉅, not formerly contained in the tariff.....	„	0 5 0
Bamboo Screens, and bamboo ware, 竹簾各樣竹器同例,.....	„	0 2 0
Corals, 土珊瑚卽假珊瑚, native or false corals not formerly contained in the tariff.....	pecul	0 5 0
Crackers and fire works, 花竹響爆等類 formerly classed as rockets.....	„	0 7 5
Fans, 毛扇卽鵝毛等扇, (feather fans, &c.) not formerly contained in the tariff.....	„	1 0 0
Glass, 玻璃片玻璃鏡燒料等物, glassware of all kinds, formerly classed as native crystal ware.....	„	0 5 0
Glass beads, 土珠卽草珠, or false pearls..	„	0 5 0
Kittisols, 雨遮卽紙雨遮, or paper umbrellas.....	„	0 5 0
Marble, 雲石卽花石片, marble slabs, not formerly in the tariff.....	pecul	0 2 0
Rice paper pictures, 蓮紙花,.....	„	0 1 0
Paper fans, 紙扇,.....	„	0 5 0
Pearls, 假珠, (false) not formerly in the tariff..	„	0 5 0

CLASS 5. *Painters' stores, &c.*, 顏料膠漆紙割類

Brass leaf, 銅薄,.....	„	1 5 0
Gamboge, 藤黃,.....	„	2 0 0
Red lead, 紅丹,.....	„	0 5 0
Glue, as fish glue, cowhide glue, &c., 土膠卽魚膠牛皮膠各等同例.....	„	0 5 0

Paper, stationary, 紙類各色同例.....	„	0 5 0
Tin foil, 錫薄.....	„	0 5 0
Vermilion, 硃砂.....	„	3 0 0
Paintings, 畫工大油漆畫, (large paintings) formerly divided into large and small paintings.	each	0 1 0
White lead, 鉛粉.....	pecul	0 2 5

CLASS 6. *Wares of various kinds*, 器皿箱盒類.

Bone & hornware, 骨器角器各樣同例	„	1 0 0
China ware, 磁器, fine and coarse, formerly classified as fine native, coarse, and middling,	„	0 5 0
Copper ware and pewter ware, 銅器錫器.	„	0 5 0
Manufacture of wood, furniture, &c., 雜木器.	„	0 2 0
Ivory ware, 牙器, all carved ivory work included, formerly divided into ivory and ivory carvings.	„	5 0 0
Lacquered ware, 漆器.....	„	1 0 0
Mother of Pearl ware, 海珠壳器.....	„	1 0 0
Rattan ware, Rattan and bamboo work, 籐簾籐 席及籐竹諸貨.....	„	0 2 0
Sandal wood ware, 檀香木器.....	„	1 0 0
Gold and silver ware, 金銀器各樣. form- erly divided into gold ware and silver ware.....	„	10 0 0
Tortoise shell ware, 玳瑁器.....	„	10 0 0
Leather trunks and boxes, 皮箱皮櫃等物	„	0 2 0

CLASS 7. *Canes, &c.* 竹木籐椰類.

Canes or walking sticks of all kinds, 竹竿籐竿	ps. 1000	0 5 0
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CLASS 8. *Articles of clothing*, 衣帽靴鞋類.

Wearing apparel, 衣服, whether of cotton, woolen, or silk, formerly divided into cotton clothing, woolen clothing, silk do. satin do. and velvet,	pecul	0 5 0
Boots and shoes, 靴鞋, whether of leather, satin or otherwise.....	„	0 2 0

CLASS 9. *Fabrics of hemp, &c.*, 布疋花幔類.

Grass cloth, 夏布, and all cloths of hemp or linen,	pecul	1 0 0
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Nankeen, **紫花布**, and all cloths of cotton formerly not in the tariff, " 1 0 0

CLASS 10. *Silk, fabrics of silk &c.*, **綢緞絲絨類**

Raw silk, of any province, 湖絲土絲各 等同例 ,.....	"	10 0 0
Coarse or refuse silk, 天蠶絲卽至粗絲 ,.....	"	2 5 0
Organzine, of all kinds, 湖絲經及各等 絲經 ,.....	"	10 0 0
Silk ribbon and thread, 絲帶及絲線 各樣 ,.....	"	10 0 0
Silk and satin fabrics of all kinds, as Crape, Lustring, 絹綢紗綾剪絨及各等綢緞 &c., &c., formerly classed as silk and satins,.....	pecul	12 0 0
Silk and cotton mixed fabrics, 絲棉雜貨 ,.....	"	3 0 0

Heretofore a further charge per piece has been levied; the whole duty is now to be paid in one sum and the further charge is abolished.

**向來各種綢緞論正另行
加稅今統歸一例徵收不
再另加。**

CLASS 11, *Carpeting, matting, &c.*, **氈氍毯席類**

Mats, 席 , of all kinds, as of straw, rattan, bamboo, &c., &c.,	"	0 2 0
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CLASS 12. *Preserves, &c.*, **糖菓食物類**

Preserved ginger, and fruits of all kinds, 糖薑 及各樣糖菓 ,.....	"	0 5 0
Soy, 豉油 ,.....	"	0 4 0
Sugar, white and brown, 白糖黃糖各樣 ,.....	"	0 2 5
Sugar Candy, all kinds, 冰糖 ,.....	"	0 3 5
Tobacco, prepared and unprepared, &c. of all kinds, 生熟烟水烟黃烟尋古烟 各等同例 ,.....	"	0 2 0

CLASS 13. *Unenumerated articles.*

All articles which it has not been practicable to enumerate herein specifically are to be charged a duty of five per cent. *ad valorem*.

凡出口貨有不能該載者
卽論價值若干每百兩抽
銀五兩

CLASS 14. *Gold and silver coin and gold and silver—duty free.* 金銀洋錢及各樣
金銀類免稅

CLASS 15. *Bricks, tiles, and building materials, duty free.* 瓦磚瓦片等造
屋之料免稅

IMPORTS, 進口貨物.

CLASS 1. *Wax, saltpetre, &c.* 進口油蠟礬磺類.

Wax, 洋蠟, foreign, as bees wax, also called tile

wax, 密蠟又名磚蠟,..... pecul 1 0 0

Oil of rose maloes, 蘇合油,..... " 1 0 0

Saltpetre, foreign, 洋硝,..... " 0 3 0

This article is only allowed to be sold to the government merchants, formerly this regulation did not exist..... "

此物不准亂賣只准賣與
官商.

Soaps, foreign, as perfumed soaps, 洋靚卽番

靚..... " 0 5 0

CLASS 2. *Spices and perfumes,* 進口香椒類.

Gum benzoin and oil of benzoin, 安息香安

息油..... pecul 1 0 0

Sandal wood, 檀香..... " 0 5 0

Pepper, black, 胡椒..... " 0 4 0

All other articles of this class not specifically mentioned herein, to pay a duty of ten per cent. *ad valorem*. Perfumery, five per cent. *ad valorem*.

凡屬進口香料等貨例未
賅載者卽按價值若干每
百兩抽銀十兩進口香油

水按價值若干每百兩抽銀五兩

CLASS 3. *Drugs*, 藥材類

Asafoetida, 阿魏.....	„	1 0 0
Camphor, 上等冰片清的 superior quality, i. e. pure, formerly classed as good & inferior,	„	1 0 0
Camphor, 下等冰片坭的, inferior quality or refuse formerly uncleaned camphor,.....	„	0 5 0
Cloves, 上等丁香卽子丁香, superior quality, picked.....	„	1 5 0
Cloves, 下等丁香卽母丁香, inferior quality, (mother cloves).....	„	0 5 0
Cow bezoar, 牛黃.....	per catty	1 0 0
Cutch, 兒茶.....	pecul	0 3 0
Gambier, 檳榔膏.....	„	0 1 5
Areca nut, 檳榔.....	„	0 1 5
Ginseng, foreign, superior quality, &c, 上等洋 參除淨參鬚的.....	„	38 0 0
Ginseng, 下等洋參, inferior quality, &c. .	„	3 5 0

Of every hundred catties of foreign Ginseng of whatever sort, one fifth part is to be considered as of superior quality and four fifths of inferior quality.

洋參每百斤應以上參二
成下參八成折算

Gum olibanum, 乳香.....	„	0 5 0
Myrrh, 沒藥.....	„	0 5 0
Mace or flower of nutmeg, 豆蔻花卽玉果花	„	1 0 0
Quicksilver, 水銀.....	„	3 0 0
Nutmegs, 上等豆蔻卽玉果, first quality	„	2 0 0
Nutmegs, 下等豆蔻卽草蔻連壳的 second quality or coarse.....	„	1 0 0
Putchuck, 木香.....	pecul	0 7 5
Rhinoceros' horns, 犀角.....	„	3 0 0

CLASS 4. *Sundries*, 雜貨類

Flints, 火石.....	„	0 0 5
Mother of pearl shells, 海珠壳卽雲母壳	„	0 2 0

CLASS 5. *Dried meats*, 醃臘海味類.

Birds' nests, 上等燕窩官燕, first quality, mandarin,	"	5 0 0
Birds' nests, 中等燕窩常燕, second quality, ordinary,	"	2 5 0
Birds' nests, 下等燕窩毛燕, third quality, with feathers,	"	0 5 0
Bicho-de-mar, first quality, black, 上等海參黑的,	"	0 8 0
Bicho-de-mar, second quality, white, 下等海參白的,	"	0 2 0
Shark's fins, first quality, white, 上等魚翅白的,	"	1 0 0
Shark's fins, second quality, black, 下等魚翅黑的,	"	0 5 0
Stockfish, called dried fish, 柴魚即乾魚,	"	0 4 0
Fish maws, 魚肚, not formerly in the tariff,	"	1 5 0

CLASS 6. *Painters stores*, 顏料膠漆紙割類.

Cochineal, 呀蘭米,	"	5 0 0
Smalts, 洋青即大青,	"	4 0 0
Sapan wood, 蘇木,	"	0 1 0

CLASS 7. *Woods, canes, &c.*, 竹木藤椰類.

Rattans, 沙藤,	"	0 2 0
Ebony, 烏木,	"	0 1 5

All other imported wood, as red-wood, satin-wood, yellow-wood, not specifically enumerated to pay a duty of ten per cent. *ad valorem*.

凡進口木料如紅木紫檀
木黃楊木等例不賅載者
俱按價值若干每百兩抽
銀十兩.

CLASS 8. *Clocks, watches, &c.*, 鏡鐘標玩類.

Clocks, 自鳴鐘; watches, 時辰標; telescopes, 千里鏡; glass panes and crys-		
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tal ware of all kinds, 玻璃片及各樣
玻璃水晶器; writing desks, 寫字
盒; dressing cases, 梳粧盒; jewelry of
gold and silver, 各樣金銀首飾;
cutlery, swords, &c., 各鋼鐵器刀劍
等物.

All the foregoing, and any other miscellaneous articles
of the same description, five per cent. *ad valorem* :

以上各貨及同類雜貨即
論價值若干每百兩抽銀
五兩.

CLASS 9. *Gold and silver bullion, duty free.*

凡進口金銀類各樣金銀
洋錢錠鏤免稅.

CLASS 10. *Cotton, 布疋花幔類.*

Fabrics of cotton canvass, 帆布, from 75 to 100 <i>chih</i> long, and 1 <i>chih</i> 7 <i>tsun</i> to 2 <i>chih</i> 2 <i>tsun</i> wide	piece	0	5	0
Cotton; 棉花, allowing five per cent for tare,	pecul	0	4	0
Long white cloths, 白洋布, 75 to 100 <i>chih</i> long and 2 <i>chih</i> , 2 <i>tsun</i> , to 2 <i>chih</i> , 6 <i>tsun</i> wide, formerly divided into superior and inferior fine cotton cloth.	piece	0	1	5
Cambrics and muslins, 白紬縐布, from 50 to 60 <i>chih</i> long and 2 <i>chih</i> 9 <i>tsun</i> to 3 <i>chih</i> 3 <i>tsun</i> wide.....	„	0	1	5
Cottons, grey or unbleached domestic, 原色洋 布, and from 75 to 100 <i>chih</i> long and 2 <i>chih</i> to 2 <i>chih</i> 9 <i>tsun</i> wide, formerly classed as coarse long cloths	„	0	1	0
Twilled cottons, 原色斜紋布, grey, same dimensions.....	„	0	1	0
Chintz and prints, 印花布, of all kinds from 60 to 70 <i>chih</i> long and from 2 <i>chih</i> 9 <i>tsun</i> to 3 <i>chih</i> 3 <i>tsun</i> wide, formerly called ornamented or flower cloths.....	„	0	2	0
Cotton yarn, or cotton thread, 棉紗.....	pecul	1	0	0
Linen, 麻布白色幼細洋竹布, fine not formerly in the tariff, from 50 to 75 <i>chih</i> long and 1 <i>chih</i> 9 <i>tsun</i> to 2 <i>chih</i> 2 <i>tsun</i> wide,.....	piece	0	5	0
Bunting, 羽布.....	per chang	0	0	1½

All other imported articles of this class, are gingham, pulicates, dyed cottons, velveteens, silk and cotton mixtures of linen and cotton, &c., &c., five per cent. *ad valorem*.

此外凡屬進口棉類如
柳條巾旗方巾顏色布剪
絨布絲棉布毛棉布又粗
蘇布半棉半蘇布絲蘇布
毛蘇布等即論價值若干
每百兩抽銀五兩

CLASS 11. *Fabrics of silk, woolsens, &c.* 絨緞絲絨類

Handkerchiefs, 大手帕, large, above 2 <i>chih 6 tsun</i>	each	0 0 1½
Handkerchiefs, 小手帕, small, under 2 <i>chih 6 tsun</i>	"	0 0 1
Gold and silver thread, superior or real, 上等金銀線.....	per catty	0 1 3
Gold and silver thread, inferior or imitation, 下等金銀綿.....	"	0 0 3
Broad cloth, 大呢, Spanish stripes, &c., from 3 <i>chih 6 tsun</i> to 4 <i>chih 6 tsun</i> wide,.....	per chang	0 1 5
Narrow cloths, 小呢, as Long ells, casimires, &c., formerly classed as narrow woolsens,.....	"	0 0 7
Camlets, 羽緞, Dutch.....	"	0 1 5
Camlets, 羽紗.....	"	0 0 7
Imitation Camlets or Bombazetts 羽絨.....	"	0 0 3½
Woolen yarn, 絨綿.....	pecul	3 0 0
Blankets, 洋白氈.....	each	0 1 0

All other fabrics of wool or of mixed wool and cotton, wool and silk, &c., five per cent. *ad valorem*.

凡進口絨貨例半賤裁者如
素毛絲毛綿毛等即以價值
若干每百兩抽銀五兩

CLASS 12. *Wines &c.* 酒果食物類

Wine and beer, in quart bottles, 洋酒裝玻璃瓶大的.....	per 100	1 0 0
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Wine in pint bottles, 洋酒裝玻璃瓶小
的.....

„ 0 5 0

Wine in casks, 洋酒裝桶的.....

pecul 0 5 0

CLASS 13. *Metals*, 銅鐵鉛錫類.

Copper, 洋生銅, foreign, in pigs, &c.....

„ 1 0 0

Copper, 洋熟銅, wrought, as sheets, rods, &c.....

„ 1 5 0

Iron, foreign, unmanufactured as in pigs, 洋生鐵

„ 0 1 0

Iron, manufactured as in bars, rods, &c. 洋熟鐵

„ 0 1 5

Lead, foreign, in pigs or manufactured, 洋鉛

„ 0 2 8

Steel, foreign, of every kind, 洋生鋼各樣

„ 0 4 0

Tin, foreign, 洋錫.....

„ 1 0 0

Tin plates, 馬口鐵, formerly not in the tariff,

„ 0 4 0

Spelter is only permitted to be sold to government merchants.

All unenumerated metals as zinc, yellow-copper, &c., ten per cent. *ad valorem*.

凡屬進口銅鐵鉛錫等類
如白銅黃銅等例未賅載
者即按價值若干每百兩
抽銀拾兩

CLASS 14. *Jewelry*, 珍珠寶石類.

Cornelians, 瑪瑙石片.....

100 stones 0 5 0

Cornelian beads, 瑪瑙珠.....

pecul 10 0 0

CLASS 15. *Skins, teeth, horns, &c.* 纓皮牙角羽毛類.

Bullocks and buffalo horns, &c., 水黃牛角...

„ 2 0 0

Cow and ox hides, tanned and untanned, 生熟

牛皮.....

„ 0 5 0

Sea otter skins, 海龍皮.....

each 1 5 0

Fox skins, large, 大狐狸皮.....

„ 0 1 5

Fox skins, small, 小狐狸皮.....

„ 0 0 7½

Tiger, leopard, and martin skins, 虎皮豹皮

貂皮等.....

„ 0 1 5

Land otter, raccoon and sharks skins, 獺皮貉			
獺皮沙魚皮等.....	hundred	2	0 0
Beaver skins, 海驢皮等.....	hundred	5	0 0
Hare, rabbit, and ermine skins, 兔皮灰鼠皮			
銀鼠皮等.....	"	0	5 0
Sea horse teeth, 海馬牙.....	pecul	2	0 0
Elephant's teeth, first quality whole 上等象牙	"	4	0 0
Elephant's teeth, second quality broken, 下等象			
牙.....	"	2	0 0

CLASS 16. *Unenumerated,*

All new goods, which it has not been practicable to enumerate herein, a duty of five per cent. *ad valorem*.

凡屬進口新貨內不能賅
載者即按價值若干每百兩
抽銀五兩

CLASS 17. *Rice and other grains,* 又進口洋

米洋麥穀五等皆免稅, *duty free*.

Contraband, 違禁貨物; Opium, 鴉片.

SHIPPING DUES.

These have been hitherto charged on the measurement of the ship's length and breadth, at so much per *chang*; but it is now agreed to alter the system and charge according to the registered statement of the numbered tons of the ship's burden. On each ton (reckoned equal to the cubic contents of 122 tons) a shipping charge of five mace is to be levied, and all the old charges of measurement, entrance and port clearance fees, daily and monthly fees, &c., are abolished.

船鈔向來係丈量船身按丈輪鈔今議改查
照船牌所開此船可以載貨若干每噸積方
計算以壹百二十斗為一噸輪鈔銀伍錢
其丈量舊例及出口進口日月等規全行刪
免

C. CUSHING.

L. S.

TSIYING.

L. S.

TABLE FOR CONVERTING DOLLARS INTO TAELS AND VICE VERSA.

DOLLARS TURNED INTO TAELS.				TAELS TURNED INTO DOLLARS.			
Amount.	715 taels per 1000 dollars.	717 taels per 1000 dollars.	720 taels per 1000 dollars.	Amount.	715 taels per 1000 dollars.	717 taels per 1000 dollars.	720 taels per 1000 dollars.
Dollars.	T. m. c. c.	T. m. c. c.	T. m. c. c.	T. m. c.	D. c.	D. c.	D. c.
25	0.178	0.179	0.18	0.10	0.139	0.139	0.138
50	0.357	0.358	0.36	0.20	0.279	0.278	0.277
75	0.537	0.536	0.54	0.30	0.419	0.418	0.416
1	0.715	0.717	0.72	0.40	0.559	0.557	0.555
2	1.430	1.434	1.44	0.50	0.699	0.697	0.694
3	2.145	2.151	2.16	0.72	1.006	1.004	1.000
4	2.860	2.868	2.88	1	1.398	1.394	1.388
5	3.575	3.585	3.60	2	2.797	2.789	2.777
6	4.290	4.302	4.32	3	4.195	4.184	4.166
7	5.005	5.019	5.04	4	5.594	5.578	5.555
8	5.720	5.736	5.76	5	6.993	6.973	6.944
9	6.435	6.453	6.48	6	8.391	8.368	8.333
10	7.150	7.170	7.20	7	9.790	9.762	9.722
11	7.865	7.887	7.92	8	11.188	11.157	11.111
12	8.580	8.604	8.64	9	12.587	12.552	12.500
13	9.295	9.321	9.36	10	13.986	13.947	13.888
14	10.010	10.038	10.08	11	15.384	15.341	15.277
15	10.725	10.755	10.80	12	16.783	16.736	16.666
16	11.440	11.472	11.52	13	18.181	18.131	18.055
17	12.155	12.189	12.24	14	19.580	19.525	19.444
18	12.870	12.906	12.96	15	20.979	20.920	20.833
19	13.585	13.623	13.68	16	22.377	22.315	22.222
20	14.300	14.340	14.40	17	23.776	23.709	23.611
21	15.015	15.057	15.12	18	25.174	25.104	25.000
22	15.730	15.774	15.84	19	26.573	26.499	26.388
23	16.445	16.491	16.56	20	27.972	27.894	27.777
24	17.160	17.208	17.28	21	29.370	29.288	29.166
25	17.875	17.925	18.00	22	30.769	30.683	30.555
30	21.450	21.510	21.60	23	32.167	32.078	31.944
40	28.600	28.680	28.80	24	33.566	33.472	33.333
50	35.750	35.850	36.00	25	34.965	34.867	34.722
60	42.900	43.020	43.20	30	41.958	41.840	41.666
75	53.625	53.775	54.00	40	55.944	55.788	55.555
80	57.20	57.36	57.60	50	69.930	69.735	69.444
90	64.35	64.53	64.80	75	104.895	104.692	104.166
100	71.500	71.70	72	90	125.874	125.520	125.000
150	107.250	107.55	108	100	139.869	139.470	138.888
200	143.000	143.40	144	200	279.720	278.940	277.777
300	214.500	215.10	216	300	419.580	418.410	416.666
400	286.000	286.80	288	400	559.440	557.880	555.555
500	357.500	358.50	360	500	699.300	697.350	694.444
600	429.000	430.20	432	600	839.160	836.82	833.333
700	500.500	501.90	504	700	979.020	976.29	972.222
800	572.000	573.60	576	800	1118.880	1115.76	1111.111
900	643.500	645.30	648	900	1258.741	1255.230	1250.000
1000	715.000	717.00	720	1000	1398.601	1394.700	1388.888

The table on the opposite page and following notices of Chinese weight and measures are from the Commercial Guide.

In China most unmanufactured articles are sold by weight, not excepting liquids, wood, silk, cloth, grain, and live stock. Grain is however retailed by measure. The minor decimal weight are used in weighing bullion, pearls, precious stones, valuable drugs, &c. There are three instruments for weighing, viz., the balances, steel-yards, and money scales. Balances are used for weighing large sums of money: standard weights are furnished by the Board of Revenue at Peking, from 100 taels down to one cash, made of brass. The steelyard is made of wood, marked off into catties, mace, &c.; the largest of them will weigh two or three peculs; it is called *dotchin* by foreigners, a word corrupted from *tok-ching*, to weigh. The counterpoise is usually a piece of stone, and so common is its use, that no one goes to market without carrying a *dotchin*. The money scales are merely a small ivory yard like the *dotchin*, used to weigh money, pearls, and small things. p. 208.

The *chih* (cubit, coud, or Chinese foot) fixed by the Mathematical Board at Peking is 13.125 English inches: that used by tradesmen at Canton varies from 14.625 to 14.81 inches; that employed by the engineers of public works is 12.7 inches, and that by which distances is usually measured is 12.1 nearly. At Canton, an English yard or *mā* is reckoned at 2 *chih* 4 *tsun*, which makes the English foot equal to 8 *tsun*. The *chih* is reckoned in the new tariff at 14.1 English inches, which is about the average length of this measure in Canton; this rate makes the *cháng* to be 141 inches, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ yds.; the usual length of a *cháng* in Canton is a very little over 4 yds., though some of them are but a little over 11 feet. The foot-rule of tailors is called *pai tsien chih*, and the shorter one of masons *chau tung chih*. The *cháng* varies according to the *chih*. p. 210.

N. B. 16 taels = 1 catty.

100 catties = 1 pecul.

The pecul is usually reckoned equal to 133½ lbs. avoirdupois.

PARTICULARS OF THE

EXPORT OF TEAS AND RAW SILK

TO THE UNITED KINGDOM IN EACH VESSEL

FROM 30TH JUNE 1845 TO 1ST JULY 1846.

each vessel from 30th June, 1845 to 1st July 1846.

VESSELS.	Date.	Departure.	Destination.	Congou.	Sou-chong.	Pekoe.	Hung-muey.	Orange Pekoe.	Caper.	Pow-chong.	Sorts.
Duilius, -	1845.										
Amiga, -	July 14	Canton	London	303,450	95,100	..	....	22,921	..	..	1,108
Hesperus, -	" 15	"	Liverp.	386,683	..	..	....	..	1,864	..	6,707
Competitor,	" 18	"	Liverp.	424,572	28,135	..	....	..	..	..	..
Helen Stewart,	" 21	"	London	352,882	30,071	..	....	..	..	..	..
James Turcan,	" 22	"	"	407,115	19,387	..	....	..	..	..	..
Emerald Isle,	" 26	"	"	350,400	35,300	8,200	....	..	..	..	7,607
Dorisana, -	" 26	"	"	192,652	17,458	..	....	64,335	16,575	..	..
Challenger,	" 30	"	"	488,981	37,529	..	....	..	19,646	13,438	..
Wm. Mitchell,	Aug. 4	"	Liverp.	294,433	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
Josephine -	" 5	"	London	497,800	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
Rookery, -	" 5	"	Liverp.	411,561	....	..	....	..	27,400	..	1,900
Wm. Shand,	" 7	"	London	225,100	26,000	800	....	35,100	..	..	27,756
Mary Bannatyne,	" 12	"	"	466,993	51,782	..	....	6,531	1,687	..	..
Livingston,	" 13	"	"	265,859	48,761	31,911	....	125,254	10,380	6,594	..
Hope, -	" 16	"	"	212,631	41,028	..	....	9,550	8,068	..	10,411
Wm. Parker,	" 16	"	"	331,000	30,360	31,760	....	..	5,190	373	..
Mauritius, -	" 20	"	"	397,570	....	..	....	..	..	..	..
Bahamian,	" 20	"	"	278,435	....	..	....	..	7,049	..	..
Earl of Chester,	" 29	"	Liverp.	321,547	....	..	....	30,373	497	..	57,106
City of Derry,	Sep. 3	"	Cork	548,611	16,288	..	....	47,092	..	..	..
	" 9	"	London	270,300	26,200	17,600	....	73,200	35,900	..	81,100

V E S S E L S .	Twankay	Hyson.	Young- Hyson.	Gun- powder.	Imperial.	Hyson Skin.	Total Black.	Total Green.	Totals.	Silk.
Duilius, -	3,800	....	....	....	....	....	398,550	3,800	402,350	—
Aniga, -	....	....	20,789	13,980	842	....	410,712	35,611	446,323	—
Hesperus, -	1,910	563	7,154	8,240	1,228	....	454,571	19,095	473,666	—
Competitor,	25,243	3,646	2,620	11,565	2,796	....	389,669	45,870	435,539	128
Helen Stewart,	....	51	13,660	....	....	....	426,502	13,711	440,213	—
James Turcan,	....	4,300	....	9,100	3,100	....	393,900	16,500	410,400	—
Emerald Isle,	113,990	813	91,969	8,447	347	....	298,627	214,566	513,193	—
Dorisana, -	....	1,118	10,502	8,877	3,326	....	559,594	23,823	583,417	135
Challenger,	....	....	16,991	6,707	15,254	....	204,433	38,952	243,385	—
Wm. Mitchell,	....	....	....	....	....	....	497,800	....	497,800	—
Josephine -	....	....	....	12,809	....	....	411,561	12,809	424,370	—
Rookery, -	....	18,000	60,800	35,800	20,100	....	316,300	134,700	451,000	—
Wm. Shand,	10,533	....	40,385	8,546	1,155	....	554,749	60,619	615,368	—
Mary Bannatyne,	60,991	....	986	58,905	7,465	....	488,759	128,437	617,196	—
Livingston,	....	....	208,363	74,000	26,094	....	281,688	368,457	650,145	—
Hope, -	23,433	8,804	52,187	17,389	8,694	....	398,683	110,417	509,100	—
Wm. Parker,	....	....	67,799	35,546	17,603	....	397,570	120,939	518,509	—
Mauritius,	....	....	163,536	41,541	21,652	....	285,484	226,729	512,213	—
Bahamian,	....	....	....	....	....	....	409,523	....	409,523	—
Earl of Chester,	....	....	....	28,419	7,328	....	611,991	35,777	647,768	—
City of Derry,	10,200	....	....	....	....	....	504,300	10,200	514,500	420

Scotia, -	"	9	"	"	665,967	49,548	..	....	66,462	16,617	..	22,800
Canopus, -	"	9	Shang.	Liverp.	394,062	....	..	....	5,806	..	..	—
Dss. of Northbd.	"	12	Canton	London	503,332	5,244	67,863	....	56,679	85,538	..	49,233
Sanderson,	"	13	"	"	311,321	....	..	....	9,156	..	..	5,000
John Horton,	"	1	Shang.	"	318,430	34,775	..	....	....	..	..	—
Patna, -	"	23	Canton	Liverp.	371,000	....	..	....	20,600	..	..	—
Macedon, -	"	23	"	London	144,066	78,580	..	....	88,728	103,360	..	12,555
Ann Bridson,	"	26	Shang.	Liverp.	353,522	51,269	..	....	....	..	..	826
Victory, -	"	27	Canton	"	332,941	50,489	..	....	62,440	27,846	11,409	20,352
Saghalien	"	29	"	"	243,100	21,000	..	....	68,000	13,000	..	12,800
Druid, -	"	29	"	London	319,400	7,200	..	....	18,000	29,700	..	—
Tyrer, -	Oct.	1	"	"	366,050	....	..	....	71,940	24,880	..	59,150
Syria, -	"	8	"	"	490,013	16,430	14,500	....	87,839	9,415	..	—
Culdee, -	"	15	"	Dublin	395,700	....	..	....	....	..	..	8,900
Arun, -	"	17	"	London	180,000	3,900	6,100	....	15,200	43,000	..	—
Ellen, -	"	17	"	Glasgw	526,300	1,600	..	....	20,100	7,200	..	—
Mary, -	"	21	"	London	544,881	34,030	..	....	97,954	25,917	30,930	16,334
Brahmin, -	"	21	"	"	335,800	....	18,994	....	53,034	1,598	..	29,100
Anglewood,	"	21	"	Liverp.	577,330	....	..	....	9,260	13,157	..	—
Harbinger.	"	28	"	London	220,329	....	..	....	26,292	14,959	..	—
Alice Brooks,	"	1	Shang.	Liverp.	219,993	26,293	..	....	....	..	..	—
Hindustan -	"	31	Canton	London	771,761	....	..	....	7,317	13,228	..	13,137
Albt. Edward,	Nov.	1	"	Cork	229,531	20,280	..	....	59,334	45,098	..	22,337
Marquis of Bute,	"	1	"	Liverp.	516,930	4,285	..	....	11,925	38,563	..	—
Dk. of Lancaster,	"	3	"	"	419,584	76,142	..	....	29,002	..	..	15,455
Lady Bute,	Oct.	11	Shang.	London	255,661	....	..	....	29,104	..	..	—

Scotia, -	51,228	....	19,750	....	....	821,394	70,978	892,372	363
Canopus, -	....	....	10,424	4,271	2,804	399,808	17,499	417,367	—
Dss. of Northbd.	....	....	26,249	2,852	1,373	767,869	30,474	798,343	—
Sanderson,	....	....	65,000	....	....	325,477	65,000	390,477	—
John Horton,	803	660	596	314	107	353,205	2,480	355,685	246
Patna, -	....	....	....	14,400	8,800	391,600	93,200	414,800	294
Macedon, -	125,007	....	53,389	10,205	3,223	427,249	191,824	619,113	—
Ann Bridson,	....	3,106	940	686	691	405,687	5,423	411,040	464
Victory, -	....	3,856	551	2,783	2,700	505,477	9,800	515,367	—
Saghalien -	....	....	44,100	34,000	4,200	357,900	82,300	440,200	—
Druid, -	....	....	....	5,100	3,400	374,300	8,500	382,800	544
Tyret, -	....	....	....	1,300	....	522,060	1,300	523,360	—
Syria, -	....	3,968	935	37,169	7,851	618,197	49,923	668,120	374
Culdee, -	....	....	....	....	....	314,600	....	314,600	—
Arun, -	....	....	56,900	19,000	7,409	248,200	83,300	331,500	108
Eilen, -	....	....	....	....	....	555,200	....	555,200	—
Mary, -	59,492	....	52,337	509	143	750,946	103,486	853,532	83
Brahmin, -	55,200	....	12,260	99,732	50,247	438,526	217,439	655,965	282
Inglewood,	26,778	....	9,350	16,284	3,561	599,747	55,973	655,720	—
Harbinger.	18,264	7,000	12,829	30,000	6,260	261,580	74,353	335,933	—
Alice Brooks,	....	....	....	....	....	246,286	....	246,286	236
Hundostan -	....	....	....	13,000	....	85,443	13,000	818,443	60
Albt. Edward,	....	....	....	30,112	3,512	376,580	33,624	410,204	—
Marquis of Bute,	16,620	1,608	60,360	8,894	2,693	571,763	89,965	661,698	200
Dk. of Lancaster,	7,373	16,290	97,659	89,415	3,590	540,183	214,138	753,321	—
Lady Bute,	5,350	6,576	58,460	4,276	11,811	284,765	88,234	372,993	1,690

1845.

Particulars of the Export of Teas, &c.—Continued.

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Dk. of Portland,	Nov	11	Canton	"	554,873	34,078	27,651	..	—
Sappho, -	"	17	"	"	309,306	26,238	15,404	36,924	22,443	..	1,840
Jane Prowse,	"	20	"	Cork	245,240	....	..	....	....	..	..	—
Maia, -	"	1	Shang.	Liverp.	300,000	38,600	..	....	....	..	..	—
Carib, -	"	6	"	London	115,700	....	..	....	....	..	..	—
Maggie, -	"	5	"	Liverp.	126,800	....	..	....	....	..	..	—
Pandora, -	"	8	"	London	311,500	....	..	....	....	..	..	—
Passenger.	"	2	"	"	210,500	....	..	....	....	..	..	—
Princess Royal,	"	8	"	Cork	287,500	....	..	....	....	..	..	—
Daniel Grant,	"	10	"	London	296,400	....	..	....	....	..	..	—
Dumfries, -	"	24	Canton	Liverp.	519,600	....	3,200	....	....	10,600	..	4,800
Duke of Bronte,	"	24	"	London	324,000	400	50,300	....	....	13,300	..	—
Foam, -	Dec.	2	"	"	95,753	....	27,889	....	61,797	..	..	—
Ed. Boustead,	Nov.	8	Shang.	Liverp.	496,780	....	..	....	....	..	..	2,340
John O. Gaut,	Dec.	5	Canton	"	477,503	8,570	..	....	29,444	3,522	..	—
Devon, -	"	4	"	London	515,651	10,398	14,360	....	....	75,139	27,395	—
Argyle, -	Nov	17	Shang.	"	226,936	71,929	..	....	....	..	..	2,790
Grecian, -	Dec.	11	Canton	"	353,600	....	14,100	....	16,900	..	30,700	—
Lancaster, -	"	12	"	Liverp.	470,150	19,170	..	....	34,810	16,720	—	—
John Cooper,	"	17	"	London	535,400	....	..	....	107,900	63,700	—	—
Anna Robertson,	"	18	"	"	439,737	16,528	4,037	....	47,366	44,493	—	3,850
Adelaide, -	"	17	"	"	920,000	17,000	..	....	42,000	35,000	—	—
Larpent, -	"	6	Shang.	Cork	378,350	....	..	....	....	..	..	—
Emily, -	"	6	"	Liverp.	246,600	29,700	..	....	....	..	..	—
Circassian -	"	6	"	"	138,503	....	..	....	....	..	..	—
Queen of Eng.	"	31	Canton	London	147,163	53,908	28,109	....	236,217	156,186	—	25,336

Particulars of the Export of Teas, &c.—Continued.

1845.

Dk. of Portland,	....	33,356	....	....	....	616,602	33,356	619,958	—
Sappho, -	....	11,287	....	6,378	....	412,155	111,578	523,733	74
Jane Prowse,	18,387	2,415	....	727	....	215,240	23,018	208,258	—
Maia, -	1,100	7,400	....	800	1,000	338,000	18,900	356,900	76
Carib, -	....	....	....	....	....	115,700	....	115,700	2,171
Maggie, -	....	....	....	....	....	126,800	....	126,800	699
Pandora, -	....	....	....	....	....	311,500	30,100	341,600	126
Passenger,	9,300	7,400	....	2,000	3,900	210,500	33,100	243,600	557
Princess Royal,	1,300	4,700	....	1,500	2,600	287,500	15,600	303,100	—
Daniel Grant,	9,900	1,600	....	1,600	6,500	296,400	43,300	339,700	505
Dumfries, -	59,800	9,100	....	6,000	....	538,200	88,000	626,200	—
Duke of Bronte,	115,000	16,500	....	15,300	....	388,000	179,200	567,000	—
Foam, -	120,585	....	....	....	25,787	185,439	147,425	332,864	74
Ed. Boustead,	5,052	17,233	....	1,611	3,611	499,120	39,349	538,469	978
John O. Gaunt,	2,954	4,233	....	13,177	1,314	519,639	65,184	584,823	—
Devon, -	....	1,146	....	1,402	2,945	612,943	10,440	623,383	—
Argyle, -	5,602	2,996	....	3,618	967	300,955	28,338	329,293	677
Grecian, -	98,300	1,900	....	29,400	....	415,300	278,700	694,000	11
Lancaster, -	88,120	76,100	....	27,350	....	540,850	341,120	881,970	3
John Cooper,	....	15,700	....	5,800	....	707,000	33,900	740,900	105
Anna Robertson,	57,321	4,570	....	....	2,157	556,011	92,899	648,910	82
Adelaide, -	....	26,151	....	....	....	1,014,000	44,000	1,058,000	—
Larpen, -	43,412	72,364	....	15,604	26,083	378,350	210,583	588,933	242
Emily, -	....	6,200	....	1,500	....	276,300	12,100	288,400	79
Circassian -	....	800	....	364	....	138,503	1,607	140,110	942
Queen of Eng.	....	659	....	16,595	....	646,919	76,283	723,202	—
	....	25,940	....	23,505	....	....	....	....	—

		31 Shang.	Liverp.	148,326	36,822	..	....	....	..
Salopian, -	1846	Jan. 20	Canton	—	5,550	..	....	....	40,421	7,007	—
Woodbridge, -		" 26	Liverp.	216,355	5,533	..	....	....	1,376	4,120	—
Aden, -		" 27	London	53,710	42,780	..	....	....	28,133	33,575	—
John Laird, -		" 31	"	447,100	....	..	....	....	63,798	24,381	—
Lady Amherst, -		" 31	"	293,000	19,500	..	....	....	5,695	40,000	—
Victor, -		" 31	"	400,500	58,600	..	....	....	8,500	..	—
Roseanna, -		Feb. 18	"	122,359	40,216	12,583	....	....	163,491	67,288	—
Wm. Jardine, -		" 23	"	276,978	22,879	..	....	....	13,841	51,388	—
John Christian, -		Mar. 3	Liverp.	148,100	....	..	....	....	700	54,079	—
Greyhound, -		" 4	London	214,600	....	2,380	....	....	9,530	..	—
Lord Althorp, -		" 10	Liverp.	206,736	8,000	..	....	....	9,620	202	—
Mary Ann Webb, -		" 10	Shang.	49,141	....	..	....	....	....	45,300	—
Dorothy, -		" 12	Canton	157,625	6,754	..	....	8,728	33,937	..	—
Annie, -		" 12	Shang.	329,370	1,587	..	....	....	....	..	—
Mathilda, -		" 12	"	28,936	....	..	....	....	....	..	—
Fanny Connell, -		" 30	Canton	233,270	27,734	32,641	....	....	43,581	1,742	725
Regina, -		Apr. 1	London	225,950	5,943	..	....	....	38,978	21,874	—
Chatham, -		" 1	Liverp.	300,862	....	9,00	....	....	31,982	1,901	—
Ilumayoon, -		" 4	London	87,400	10,900	..	....	....	20,700	..	—
Isabella, -		" 17	Liverp.	—	8,700	..	....	....	110,200	54,400	—
Lady Howden, -		" 17	London	287,562	11,973	32,304	....	....	56,032	65,660	1,795
Euphrates, -		" 13	"	124,800	....	..	....	....	6,300	42,000	—
Bengalee, -		" 11	Liverp.	297,300	33,900	..	....	9,900	....	..	600
Gilmore, -		" 11	London	366,700	....	23,500	....	....	....	13,500	—
Princess Royal, -		" 16	"	—	....	..	....	....	..	..	—

Shipman, -	72,064	2,323	6,067	515	418	2,104	185,148	83,481	265,029	402
Woodbridge,	....	2,290	26,490	1,698	1,089	....	54,354	31,288	85,642	159
Aden, -	....	13,640	24,394	87,192	54,475	....	255,941	183,705	439,646	28
John Laird,	9,461	24,592	48,401	32,441	14,718	....	227,939	121,613	357,552	—
Lady Amherst,	....	8,703	3,399	20,909	9,899	3,609	487,100	46,309	533,400	13
Victor, -	5,599	51,899	10,400	41,300	22,600	5,300	324,000	136,900	457,900	—
Ruseana,	11,220	22,099	17,000	18,909	9,309	....	459,100	78,420	537,520	—
Wm. Jardine,	123,752	143,598	66,198	24,277	13,253	....	457,325	371,078	828,403	—
John Christian,	39,671	26,472	1,752	16,709	10,530	....	367,777	95,164	462,941	10
Greyhound,	....	28,990	600	30,490	18,600	....	158,399	78,500	236,899	60
Lord Althorp,	....	31,849	42,370	5,570	3,139	....	226,842	82,910	309,752	—
Mary Ann Webb,	52,083	3,762	65,102	39,715	18,041	13,005	214,736	191,708	406,444	20
Dorothy, -	....	76,839	66,000	44,581	31,155	9,199	133,616	227,765	361,381	—
Anne, -	....	....	....	....	....	....	173,197	....	173,197	120
Mathilda, -	22,736	2,756	27,511	8,059	2,756	4,463	331,957	68,311	399,268	190
Fanny Connell,	....	85,622	26,754	23,851	17,565	....	20,661	153,792	183,453	—
Regina, -	126,749	59,984	11,856	69,359	37,416	....	379,242	305,355	684,647	—
Cartham, -	74,153	37,242	22,244	36,832	15,542	1,283	291,510	187,386	478,896	—
Harayoon,	22,245	87,408	20,169	66,212	22,453	....	384,991	218,478	603,469	123
Isabella, -	131,100	19,200	22,100	76,800	39,000	....	139,200	279,200	409,400	306
Lady Howden,	16,590	2,599	59,069	112,200	64,200	....	173,300	254,400	427,700	—
Expirates,	192,652	56,584	97,739	74,043	35,579	1,360	455,326	367,957	823,283	—
Bangdee, -	75,330	56,500	....	33,700	22,500	....	173,100	188,000	361,100	—
Gulmore, -	184,360	72,209	7,900	4,600	2,600	8,000	341,700	279,600	621,300	44
Princess Royal,	13,890	69,900	24,400	83,400	29,600	....	403,700	231,100	624,800	220

Marion, -	" 16	Shang.	335,184	.....	..	....	....	....	....
Bleag, -	" 16	" Cork	167,484	.....	..	....	....	....	....
Janet Wilson,	" 16	" London	238,929	30,940	..	....	....	....	....
Marrion, -	" 16	" Cork	225,690	2,590	..	....	....	....	....
Gardner, -	" 16	" London	232,914	37,514	27,104	....	....	....	....
Buckinghamshire	" 27	Canton	1,104,000	46,600	4,390	....	1,500	41,000	18,500
Earl Powis,	May 1	" Canton	346,497	.....	..	....	....	....	....
Wanderer,	" 1	" "	411,775	.....	..	....	....	....	....
Hebrides,	" 14	" "	177,349	.....	27,629	....	....	2,839	....
Price of Waterloo	" 13	" Liverp.	464,977	.....	..	....	3,000	....	500
Monarch, -	" 18	" London	357,819	76,149	..	....	20,211	..	....
Sarah, -	" 18	" Dublin	431,690	.....	..	....	15,200	23,300	740
Symmetry,	" 20	" London	222,969	.....	..	....	....	....	....
Queen, -	June 3	" "	331,750	14,200	..	....	14,800	8,700	200
Constantinople,	" 18	Canton	329,841	17,275	..	....	....	5,384	....
Tonatin, -	" 18	Shang. Cork	155,715	17,573	..	....	....	....	....
Mirzapore, -	" 30	Canton	58,818	.....	..	....	41,169	24,638	....
Old England,	" 6	Shang. Cork	100,759	55,180	..	....	....	....	....
Jeremiah Garnett	" 18	" Liverp.	233,845	55,857	..	....	....	....	727
Total pounds for season 1845-46,			37,182,044	1,976,763	551,610	41,809	2,688,194	1,638,417	765,843
" " " 1844-45,			36,012,358	1,393,216	552,051	131,294	1,815,014	1,369,752	288,259
" " " 1843-44,			37,453,759	1,531,363	441,669	277,026	1,072,485	519,880	38,131

Particulars of the Export of Teas, &c.—Continued.

1846.

Marion, -	33,081	2,016	15,011	5,359	2,465	.....	3,65,184	57,902	363,086	351
Bleng, -	21,206	618	21,706	20,574	9,697	3,432	167,484	77,143	244,627	—
Janet Wilson, -	3,738	.....	9,266	2,669	1,440	.....	269,169	17,104	246,264	168
Marrison, -	46,690	7,700	58,390	14,300	10,109	6,000	228,100	142,700	370,800	680
Gardner, -	1,864	5,934	13,929	4,375	2,539	688	297,532	29,329	326,861	169
Buckinghamshire, -	294,900	185,100	82,100	84,800	42,600	3,800	1,215,900	693,300	1,909,200	—
Earl Powis, -	15,827	363	2,668	3,206	2,358	.....	316,407	24,452	340,859	—
Wanderer, -	.....	.....	43,549	2,219	1,936	.....	411,775	47,698	459,473	—
Hebrides, -	172,400	106,684	112,740	74,475	33,303	.....	297,817	499,632	707,419	—
Proc. of Waterloo, -	48,000	3,500	33,500	24,500	8,609	.....	467,700	118,100	585,800	—
Monarch, -	116,104	7,389	5,143	67,428	28,376	400	454,179	224,855	679,014	148
Sarah, -	.....	12,500	3,000	3,700	2,600	.....	470,100	21,800	491,900	—
Symmetry, -	115,751	14,437	.....	.....	.....	.....	223,709	130,188	353,897	—
Queen, -	11,660	3,750	120,170	11,700	7,480	.....	369,450	154,760	524,210	20
Constantinople, -	.....	.....	6,798	22,697	4,513	.....	352,700	34,008	386,708	29
Tomatin, -	67,899	5,799	57,566	23,999	14,070	6,979	173,288	176,303	349,591	607
Mirzapore, -	161,812	23,224	39,365	37,091	15,893	.....	124,016	268,382	392,394	—
Old England, -	169,460	27,885	97,527	45,018	18,189	33,826	155,939	331,945	487,844	712
Jeremiah Garnett, -	46,976	20,620	59,916	23,165	8,922	21,898	290,429	184,497	474,926	561
	3,689,272	1,703,266	3,373,233	2,527,928	1,114,132	2,96,956	14,942,295	12,603,788	27,548,083	17,380
	3,27,588	2,06,898	4,990,414	2,375,338	1,234,888	335,490	11,939,367	2,320,904	53,969,380	12,939
	2,776,790	1,270,120	1,429,256	1,257,414	583,136	338,448	11,338,222	8,549,872	50,248,469	2,320

1845:

Export of Teas to the United States from 30th June 1845 to 1st July 1846; with export of silk and sundries to the U. S. in 41 vessels.

44

VESSELS.	DATE.	Y. HYSON.	HYSON.	H. SKIN.	TWANKAY.	G. POWDER.	IMPERIAL.
Airone, -	September 13	55,478	.....	729	.....	18,031	10,761
Huntress, -	" 23		.....	.....	.....	2,400	5,366
Tonquin, -	October 24	148,823	.....	.....	.....	12,465	3,080
Inca, -	November 13	1,697	.....	25,732	.....	2,850	2,850
Panama, -	" 28	341,260	13,076	61,018	47,608	20,722	23,233
Heber, -	" 30	250,138	19,346	.....	.....	5,325	8,732
Howqua, -	" 30	324,978	3,906	18,196	8,314	1,940	11,340
John Q. Adams, -	December 9	321,831	14,950	26,293	93,411	27,311	20,045
Ann McKim, -	" 6	152,597	17,667	.....	24,829	45,047	22,857
Mary Ellen, -	" 23	153,431	8,140	62,131	60,645	9,449	7,112
Montreal, -	" 26	381,205	42,503	36,811	.....	15,373	14,300
Horatio, -	" 27	322,288	47,316	49,194	25,794	58,577	36,913
Clarendon, -	" 29	433,479	51,765	108,895	.....	79,610	54,007
Lenox, -	" 30	63,171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henry, -	1-46						
Montack, -	January 2	310,887	12,584	22,282	64,020	14,595	11,236
Eliza Ann, -	" 7	270,163	5,888	10,716	2,658	9,077	56,886
Cohoba, -	" 14	210,720	11,063	31,985	.....	42,922	24,749
Leland, -	" 14	470,356	19,313	95,193	20,387	47,852	36,490
Oncida, -	" 17	230,635	19,058	.....	.....	69,985	41,201
Grafton, -	" 19	186,625	77,392	24,662	39,030	100,749	67,856
Rainbow, -	" 20	52,597	.....	.....	.....	37,653	20,338
Geneva, -	" 24	260,702	68,910	20,259	30,657	59,205	41,561
Ann Maria, -	" 31	177,767	44,376	.....	107,145	50,434	22,101
	February 8	273,198	10,628	.....	9,168	32,719	17,662

VESSELS.	SOUCHONG.	POWCHONG.	PEROE.	OOLONG.	GREEN.	BLACK.	TOTAL.
Airone, - - -	4,849	.....	.....	.....	84,989	4,849	89,838
Huntress, - -	280	3,034	.....	.....	7,706	3,314	11,080
Tonquin, - - -	53,027	300	4,793	10,626	164,368	168,806	333,174
Incá, - - -	40,550	75,738	4,046	.....	33,120	120,354	153,483
Panama, - - -	90,561	11,237	.....	.....	506,917	101,798	608,715
H-bow, - - -	33,574	45,269	.....	.....	283,541	78,843	362,384
Howqua, - - -	32,061	18,100	.....	25,730	368,674	75,891	441,565
John Q. Adams, -	80,556	37,613	16,946	7,495	563,841	143,010	606,851
Ann McKim, - -	84,485	.....	.....	.....	262,007	84,485	347,482
Mary Ellen, - -	5,897	20,457	.....	16,008	360,368	42,362	352,370
Montreal, - - -	23,417	55,543	.....	9,496	490,382	88,456	578,848
Horatio, - - -	17,701	8,718	.....	.....	540,082	26,419	566,501
Clarendon, - - -	38,359	27,214	.....	3,615	727,556	69,218	796,774
Lenox, - - -	55,604	6,868	.....	.....	68,171	62,472	125,643
Henry, - - -	.....	27,963	.....	.....	437,614	27,963	465,577
Montauk, - - -	.....	17,022	.....	.....	437,028	17,022	454,050
Eliza Ann, - - -	68,982	.....	.....	9,163	321,379	76,115	387,524
Volotha, - - -	82,070	20,386	.....	.....	689,591	102,156	792,047
Leland, - - -	2,890	.....	.....	26,542	390,879	29,432	390,311
Onida, - - -	11,852	17,341	.....	5,304	496,314	34,497	530,811
Crafton, - - -	173,469	22,949	.....	31,948	110,588	228,306	338,894
Rainbow, - - -	71,779	12,105	.....	.....	481,284	83,884	565,168
Geneva, - - -	33,366	46,800	2,897	7,580	401,823	90,583	492,406
Ann Maria, - -	150,019	2,910	.....	8,929	343,005	161,578	505,403

Lochoo,	-	-	-	February	22	258,900	60,729	47,397	34,881	43,358	30,164
Natchez,	-	-	-	"	25	203,311	23,842	....	77,590	24,570	15,120
Tatar,	-	-	-	"	25	165,382	47,929	52,308	33,449	33,449	27,770
Paul Jones,	-	-	-	March	2	404,268	48,061	....	25,533	57,834	36,781
Medora,	-	-	-	"	9	191,184	29,556	3,427	68,456	11,088	7,171
Wissahickon,	-	-	-	"	23	24,203	4,353	6,953	....	7,335	3,234
Lucas,	-	-	-	"	30	185,658	42,449	61,763	10,238	31,224	17,920
Helena,	-	-	-	April	1	373,151	28,638	33,661	100,679	24,343	29,576
Douglass,	-	-	-	"	24	241,418	7,645	11,482	42,947	18,719	16,332
Zenobia,	-	-	-	"	28	247,494	4,334	74,495	59,377	17,266	15,562
Albion,	-	-	-	May	8	192,370	13,545	32,401	....	20,261	16,310
John G. Coster,	-	-	-	"	15	189,890	39,289	100,694	128,321	67,036	40,261
Jas. Boorman,	-	-	-	June	1	86,474	19,005	21,704	62,198	8,803	7,330
Akbar,	-	-	-	"	21	217,609	16,240	97,092	79,204	11,843	7,733
Candace,	-	-	-	"	23	59,517	....	....	78,156	5,621	5,300
T. W. Sears,	-	-	-	"	27	168,646	32,100	48,258	15,181	25,338	13,685
Total Pounds						8,633,731	905,566		2,588,776	1,253,769	854,043
Season 1844-45				"	"	9,171,298	358,915		2,654,859	941,065	674,978
" 1843-44				"	"	6,800,419	539,794		1,738,291	597,088	456,245

Note. Beside the above named 40 vessels, the "Talbot" sailed July 22d with a cargo of Drugs and Sundries, making the aggregate despatches from China, to the United States 41 vessels, during the season; the "Ann McKim" was

Export of Teas to the United States, &c.—Continued.

1845.

Loochoo,	110,795	29,318	....	35,267	505,429	175,380	686,869
Natchez,	137,218	5,634	....	....	344,352	142,912	487,264
Tartar,	57,008	36,530	....	....	402,735	93,538	496,273
Paul Jones,	69,102	66,140	....	....	572,507	135,242	707,749
Medora,	87,079	9,928	....	801	310,882	100,112	410,994
Wissackickon,	60,003	11,635	....	....	46,078	71,638	117,716
Lucas,	51,857	23,652	....	....	349,192	75,509	424,701
Helena,	23,664	3,720	....	....	560,048	27,384	617,432
Douglass,	131,623	32,039	....	....	338,543	163,062	502,205
Zenobia,	3,874	10,901	....	....	421,559	14,865	436,424
Albion,	4,791	....	....	....	274,887	4,791	279,678
John G. Coster,	275,488	25,360	....	....	565,491	300,848	866,339
Jas. Boorman,	60,694	32,983	....	....	205,514	93,687	299,201
Akbar,	309,276	82,791	4,429	6,483	429,780	402,979	832,759
Candace,	181,006	45,942	....	15,307	148,054	242,255	380,309
T. W. Sears,	247,054	51,968	....	....	303,238	299,042	602,280
	3,064,160	946,378	35,435	220,294	14,235,825	4,260,267	18,592,092
	5,280,865	1,301,965	69,285	298,353	13,801,115	6,350,468	20,751,583
	3,133,133	799,622	60,178	132,594	10,131,837	4,125,527	14,257,364

laden at Shanghai, and the "Montauk" took there a portion of her cargo. The "Talbot," "Huntress," and "Lenox" touched at Manila, to fill up.

Export of silk and sundries to the United States
on the above named 41 vessels.

Pongees, - -	Pces	54,004	Cassia, - -	Peculs	7,867
Handkerchiefs, - -	"	50,975	Matting, - -	Rolls	23,533
Sarsnets, - -	"	6,167	Rhubarb, - -	boxes	1,135
Senshaws, - -	"	4,085	Sweetmeats, - -	"	4,637
Satins, - -	"	1,982	Vermillion, - -	"	176
Damasks, - -	"	321	Split Rattans, - -	bundles	1,068
Satin Levantines, - -	"	1,099	Pearl Buttons, - -	boxes	204
Crapes, - -	"	199	Chinaware, - -	"	644
Crape Shawls, - -	"	132,987	Fire Crackers, - -	"	20,510
" Scarfs, - -	"	10,290	Aniseed star, - -	"	159
Sewing Silk, - -	lbs	630	Oil of Cassia, - -	"	154
Raw Silk, - -	boxes	436	" Anise, - -	"	174
Grass cloth, - -	"	692	Camphor, - -	Peculs	1,346
Fans and Screens, - -	"	1,168	Lacquered ware, - -	boxes	377

NOTICES OF SHANGHAI.

The river of Wúsung.

Vessels of light draught may navigate the Yángtsz' k'ing with ease and safety, but it will be necessary for vessels above 18 feet to make the Amherst rocks, (which are 20 feet above the sea, and in lat. $31^{\circ} 9' 3''$ N., and long. $122^{\circ} 23' 6''$ E.,) and to have beacons placed for them to sail by. Leaving the Amherst at a quarter ebb, a vessel will carry the flood to Wúsung if there is any wind.

The following courses will insure deep water. From the Amherst rocks S. 72° W., $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles, but care must be taken that the vessel really makes good this course, and that the flood tide does not sweep her to the northward of that bearing, which is given to clear the Ariadne rocks. The sea breaks on the Ariadne rocks in strong winds, and the lowest tides. The bearings from these rocks are, Amherst, N. 77° E., $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles; Shau-e-shan, N.: Gutzlaff I., S. 9° W.

After passing the Ariadne, should the northeast break or ripple be seen, it will be the best leading mark, for the deepest water is close to the bank. The course along it will be about N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.; it bears from Shau-e-shan S. 30° W., and is distant from the Amherst rocks, 16 miles. If it is not seen, having run the first course and distance, a course N. 61° W. will take a vessel in mid-channel to Wúsung; but as the strength and set of the tides will materially affect the ship's course, vessels are recommended to use the ground log, both for course and distance.

Having run 24 miles on the second course, approach the low western land to one mile; at this time a clump of trees making like three will be seen; keep this distance from the bank until a remarkable high tree is seen (if it is clear). At the same time will be seen Paoushan point, which is the sharp angle of an embankment; when within a mile of the High Tree point, increase your distance from the shore, and not bring Paoushan point to the northward of W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.

The best anchorage off Wúsung will be Bush island, N. W. by W., and Wúsung village joss pole, S. 41° W., in 8 fathoms. The leading mark into Wúsung is the joss poles at the village, S. 41° W. But the best leading mark will be for a vessel at anchor in the above position, to place one of her boats for a beacon. When the low point below the embankment shows clear of Paoushan point, close the western or Wúsung shore to $\frac{1}{2}$ a cable, where is good anchorage.

Proceeding from Wúsung to Shaughae, keep the western or left bank on board until you open the second creek on the opposite shore, which will be a mile above the village; then cross over and

keep the eastern shore *close* on board, the channel being in some places scarcely a cable wide. Should the flood run strong, haul over as soon as you have rounded the low point opposite the village. The narrowest part is opposite to a low point on the western shore above the batteries. The bank forms a point, with a remarkable bushy tree on it; it is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles by the river from Wúsung village.

Having passed this point keep in mid-channel. Before arriving at the town, which is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles above it, the river takes a sudden turn to the southward, and the western or right shore again becomes the deep side. The mud extends nearly a cable from the point at the turning; between it and the town shore, there is a deep hole, with 12 and 18 fathoms, but off the town there is $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 fathoms.

The city of Shánghái.

上海縣 SHÁ'NG-HÁ' HIEN, or the district of Shánghái, belongs to Sungkiáng fú, 松江府, or the department of Sungkiáng. The city of Shánghái is in lat. $31^{\circ} 24' 29''$ N., long, $121^{\circ} 32' 02''$ E. and distant, in a direct line, from the mouth of the river Wúsung, about seven miles. The place was visited by Messrs. Lindsay and Gutzlaff in the Lord Amherst in 1832; in 1835 again by Messrs. Medhurst and Stevens; and in 1842 by the British military and naval forces. By the latter we gained the following facts. "The wall is $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles in extent; that of Ningpo is $5\frac{1}{4}$; but its suburbs are more extensive than those of Ningpo. The gardens of the *ch'ing huáng miáu* are spacious and well built, with many summer and grotto-houses. Gardens, yielding most excellent fruit, are generally attached to the houses. Farmsteads and hamlets diversify the landscape around the city; and the grounds, as far as the eye can see, are entirely flat. The distinct separation of the layers of deposited soil, on the banks of the river, strongly reminded those gentlemen who had been in Egypt, of the Nile."

The following particulars we borrow from the Hongkong Register; they were, we believe penned by a Spanish gentlemen, who visited Shánghái in 1843:

"The city of Shánghái is situated about fourteen miles from the sea and on the right bank of a river of the same name, which flows into the Yángtsz' kiáng at a small distance from its mouth. Ships of the largest size can ascend the river and anchor in front of the city, although a pilot is sometimes indispensable, and it is difficult to avoid getting on shore. Captains, experienced in these seas, say not-

withstanding that the approach and entry of the river present no less difficulty. The city has a rampart or wall with a circuit of five or six miles. It has many embrasures where cannon might be pointed, but it is so narrow, in some places, that it would be impossible to manage artillery on carriages. The wall is without bastions, exterior defences and ditches. The houses of the suburbs, moreover, which form whole wards on some sides, are built close to it. It has five entrances, each consisting of two gates, but without drawbridge or other defense. The streets are narrow and filthy to a degree difficult to be imagined. Shops of all kinds are numerous, or to speak more correctly, every door is a shop. The city contains at least 300,000 souls. Along the river the houses are washed by the water.

"Shánghai is truly the port of the city of Sūchau, which is about 150 miles distant by the river. Sūchau is considered by the Chinese as the paradise of their country. Those who have succeeded to an inheritance, those who have obtained sudden riches, in a word, those who wish to spend some thousand dollars merrily, betake themselves to Sūchau. Here are found the best hotels, the pleasure boats are the most sumptuous, the most pleasant gardens, the fairest ladies. The fashions for the dresses and *coiffure* of the fair sex change in China every three years, and these fashions proceed from Sūchau and give the laws even to the ladies of the court. The circumstance of being so near this city and the mouth of the Yángtsz' kiáng have made Shánghai a mercantile emporium. The Yángtsz' kiáng is a river that washes the walls of Nanking and of several other provincial capitals, without reckoning an immense number of inferior cities, as it is navigable for large vessels for more than a thousand leagues into the interior. Indeed the navigation of this vast river is of the greatest amount. In it there are several ports of great resort. In that of Hánkau, in the province of Húkwáng and situated 600 leagues from the sea, are found continually assembled from six to eight thousand vessels. The river besides receives a vast number of tributaries, all more or less navigable, and its mouth, as already mentioned, is contiguous to Shánghai.

"The vessels which arrive at this port are known, at the custom-house, as those of the north, of Fuhkien, and Canton. The vessels of the north come principally from Kwántung, Liántung, Teintsin, (at the mouth of the Peiho, the river which passes Peking,) and from the province of Shántung. The vessels of Kwántung and Liántung are the same as those of Teintsin. Those of Shántung proceed from

- the different ports of that province. Both are known under the name of vessels of the north; and all that come to Shánghái annually at the commencement of the northeast monsoon amount to 900. From Fuhkien about 300 come annually, but a greater part of them come from Hai-nan or Formosa, and some from Chusan and Ningpo, also from Manila, Bali, and other ports prohibited to the Chinese. About 400 come from Canton, a great part proceed from Macao, Singapore, Pinang, Jolo, Sumatra, Siam, and other places prohibited to the Chinese.

"The vessels therefore of the outer seas which come to Shánghái annually are 1600, although in some favorable years they have amounted to 1800. Taking these vessels at an average of 200 tons, we shall have an importation of 300,000 tons. Although the vessels of the north are 900, and those of the south only 700, these latter have a greater total amount; among the former are many of only 60 tons.

"The vessels of the north bring a great quantity of a dry paste, known under the name of *tánping*, the residuum or husk of a leguminous plant called *teuss*, from which the Chinese extract oil, and which is used, after being pressed, as manure for the ground; great quantities also of the same plant unpressed, hams and salted meat, oil, wine and spirits, timber for ship building, wheat, chesnuts, pears, fruits, greens, &c., come from the north.

"From Fuhkien they bring sugar, indigo liquid and dried, sweet potatoes, salted fish, paper, black tea, and soap; from Canton sugar, cinnamon, Canton cloth, fruits, glass and chrystals, perfumes, soap, white lead, &c.

"The vessels arriving from Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Java, Jolo, Sumatra, Borneo, &c., and which are entered at the custom-house as coming from Fuhkien or Canton bring European goods of all kinds, opium, flints, pepper, shark's fins, deers' horns, cochineal, hides, nails, nutmegs, liquid and dried indigo, bicho de mar, birds' nests, mother o'pearl, shells, tortoise shells, ivory, buffalo's humps, sugar, canes, betel-nut, sapan-wood, ebony, iron, lead, gold-thread, and all kinds of wood for spars, ornamental and fragrant, as well as materials for dying and medicine, coming from the Red Sea, the Persian or Indian seas, and the isles of Polynesia.

"The ships of the north, that is those which return to Kwántung, Tientsin and Liáutung, carry away cotton, some tea, paper, silks, and cotton stuffs from Nanking and Suchau, European goods and flints, opium, and a great part of the sugar, pepper, bicho de mar and birds'

nesses, &c., which the vessels passing under the name of Fuhkien and Canton bring to Shānghái. Some of them however return in ballast. These last mentioned vessels return with cargoes of cotton, earthen ware and porcelain, (especially for Formosa,) salted pork, green tea, raw and manufactured silks, native cotton cloth, blankets, hemp, dried pulse of various kinds, fruits, and part of the goods brought by the vessels from the north.

"There is besides an interchange of a vast number of articles connected with the coasting trade, such as baskets, charcoal and coal, wood, straw, pipes, tobacco, gypsum, varnish, umbrellas, mats, lanterns, sacks, sponges, fruits, vegetables, &c.

"There come besides to Shānghái by the Yángtsz' kiáng and its branches, vessels from various ports amounting in all to 5,400 annually. These never put out to sea, but convey into the interior the goods brought by vessels from the south and the north, as well as transport from the interior the goods to be despatched by these vessels. In addition to the vessels employed in the inland navigation and those which go to sea, amounting as has been shown to 7,000, there are at Shānghái innumerable boats & barges employed in fishing and in conveying passengers and goods.

"It may be inferred from the foregoing description that Shānghái is not only a point of great trade in imports and exports, but also an emporium where there is an exchange of national and foreign commodities between the southern and northern parts of the empire.

"It would be an object of great interest to form a complete statement of the imports and exports, but whether it is that they are unwilling to communicate their information, or that they really have none (and I rather believe the latter) I found all the Europeans with whom I was acquainted at Shānghái completely ignorant of this matter; and so much so that all assured me there came to that port at the least 5,000 vessels annually, solely because this number could be counted in it and even more. But we have seen already that the greater part are only the means of transport into the interior, instead of the carts and mules employed in other countries, or lands less favoured by nature than Shānghái. My application to the Europeans being unavailing, I might have turned myself to the rich native merchants and even the vessels anchored in the river, but this required, amongst other matters, a knowledge of the language of Shānghái and of the innumerable dialects which are spoken by the seamen and merchants who come thither. For such an undertaking I found myself very ill

prepared. In Manila and Canton I used much diligence in vain to find some fit Chinese who would follow me and act as interpreter. At Macao even I had difficulty in finding a servant, amongst those there who speak a kind of English and Portuguese, which it is necessary to study before you can understand it, but in Snánghái he was scarcely of any use to me, knowing no other dialect than that of Canton. Another whom I took into my service, in the former city, although he understood a little more of the idioms of the country, was equally useless to me, because I understood him very imperfectly. I could therefore only avail myself of the little which I could speak of the Mandarin dialect of Nanking (the language called the Mandarin varies not only between different provinces and cities, but even between the interior and suburbs of the same city); but it was impossible, with such feeble aid to keep myself afloat in this sea of difficulties. Another resource was left me, and it was to make application to the custom-house, but I would have been a simpleton to expect to gain information from the chief men there. Therefore it was by artful means, and putting in operation resources which rarely fail of their effect in China, I found access indirectly to a kind of Register or cash-book, in which was set down daily the quantities entered for duties received on goods imported. But this book, not having tables or sums, it was necessary in each article to extract page by page, the particular quantities, to form a calculation of the whole sum. And as this was a tedious process, and I feared consequently that it might cause trouble, I was content to glean the notices I wished for regarding articles which were of importance to the commerce of Manila. I found the result that there are yearly imported into Shánghái 520,000 peculs of sugar, from 25 to 30,000 of sapan-wood; an equal quantity of dye stuffs; from 3 to 4,000 of canes; 1950 of bicho de mar; 1700 of shark's fins; and 1500 of birds' nests. This last article is probably introduced in greater quantity than is entered; because the first quality pays five taels of duty at the custom-house, which must be a temptation to the dealers and those engaged in the office. A rice merchant from Fuhkien assured me that from 3 to 4,000 piculs of bicho de mar are imported, although those entered do not amount to 2000. The same amount of fraud is probably committed in shark's fins. Dye stuffs pay a duty of 4 mace per pecul, sapan-wood 1; shark's fins 1 tael 5 mace; bicho de mar 8 mace; sugar 100 cash.

"All the duties received at this customhouse on Chinese vessels

produce a little more than \$100,000, of which only 80,000 enter the imperial treasury.

"There is however considerable confusion in the money, weights and measures of Shánghái. Money transactions are effected in pieces of silver called sycee, in Spanish dollars of Carolus and Ferdinand. Silver is reckoned by taels; 720 taels are equal to 1000 dollars of Ferdinand. But these dollars are here almost nominal, since those current at Shánghái are Carolus and bear to the others a premium of from 5 to 15 per cent. At the time of writing this notice the respective value of dollars was in the following proportion; 100 pure Mexican, Spanish 95, stamped of Carolus or Ferdinand 93. Sycee is not all of equal value. Some is in large pieces of the form of a Chinese shoe, and of the weight of 50 taels, others are in small bits of various figures and weights, each of which has its own denomination, and they are received at different discounts. The first or large size is current at Shánghái, and is at a premium of 3 to 4 per cent. above Spanish dollars, that is above the rate of 720 taels to \$1000. At this moment one tael of such silver is equal to 1720 cash, one Carolus dollar to 1280.

"The measure is the *chih* equal to 15 inches 2 lines of the foot of Burgos, and 4 per cent. shorter than the *pau* of Canton. The *cháng* is also used, which is equal to ten *chih*.

"The weights are the pecul (*tan*) and catty (*kin*). The Chinese merchants in their purchases and sales of sugar, and some other articles, make the catty equal to 14 taels 4 mace; from which it follows that the pecul only weighs 90 catties at 16 taels. Or else they make it of 18½, in which case 100 are equal to 116. The first weight they call *shui kwan tsing*, and the second *lai yan seng*. Besides these they have the *fatsé sing*, or *tsao ping*, the catty which is of 16 taels; the *sima ping* of 17; the *kin in pin* of 15 taels 3 mace; and the *un la shui kwan tsing* or *shan sho shui kwan tsing* of 12 taels 8 mace. Whereas the pecul of rice contains 160 catties, of wheat 140, of barley 120, of flour 100. Thus do they make the catties larger or smaller, counting them at the rate of from 14½ to 18½ taels; also they have taels of two or three kinds; for example 19 taels of the *sima ping* are equal to 20 of the *shui kwan tsing*; that is to say, the weights come to be conventional, but Europeans always bargain for piculs of 100 catties of the custom-house of Shánghái, which is the same as that of Canton. This however does not prevent a person making inquires of the natives in order to gain commercial information to prevent being misled."

To the foregoing we add a few particulars from Lieutenant Ouchterlony's book, in which, by the bye, are some "astounding errors and incorrect representations." For instance, the "Illustration" opposite page 304 throws up Alpine ridges in the rear of Sháng-hái, where not a hill or mound of any height is to be seen! The lieutenant tells us that the ramparts of the city, though well built, cannot be accounted strong, by reason of their insignificant height, which renders them easy of escalade in many points; the gateways, four in number, are well placed in square bastions, projecting clear of the main rampart, and having double entrances, so as to isolate the inner gates in the enceinte from the outer opening in the front face of the bastion. The military establishments were not found to be on an important scale; the arms and ammunition were poor in quality and of no large amount. The most remarkable buildings are situated near the centre of the city, and consist of spacious halls and pagodas, built in a sort of square of great extent, having in the centre a sheet of water, with bridges, weeping willows, acacias, ornamental stonework, &c., &c. The private dwelling houses have usually many squares included in their range, the whole being walled in by high brick enclosures, with only two doors for ingress and exit. The pawnbroker's establishments, except in style and extent, closely resembled those of England. The lieutenant's account of these is amusing, but we must refer our reader for it to his book. The ice-houses, "a most welcome discovery," were very simple in form and principle of construction, but perfectly efficient, the rays of the sun being reflected from thick high roofs made of thatch, and the communication of heat to the interior being prevented by thick mud walls. The ice was abundant. Much of the furniture in the houses "was exceedingly solid and good, often elaborately carved and ornamented in a very costly manner." The slabs of marble were especially beautiful. "One of these, which was let into the back of a couch, measured seven feet and a half in length, and fifteen inches in breadth; it was white, variegated with veins of different hues, and presenting a most tasteful and georgeous appearance."

NOTICES OF NINGPO.

River of Ningpo.

THE Tahiah 大挾江 river, or entrance to the Yungkiáng 涌江 is entered by three passages, (formed by the islets called the Triangles in Thornton's old charts of 1703,) all of which are difficult.

The first danger in the southern channel is a rock which is covered at half tide, lying N. 70° E., $2\frac{1}{2}$ cables from the summit of the eastern Triangle, or Tayew shan. If the Inner Triangle, or Passage island, is kept open of the south point of the outer one, this danger will be avoided.

Having passed the east point of the Outer Triangle, keep it and the Middle Triangle close on board, to avoid a sunken rock with 8 feet on it, which lies in mid-channel, and to the southward of the latter. When on the reef, a small island, 8 miles to the west of Chínháí is in line with the extreme of the high bluff land beyond it. Then steer to pass half a cable east of the Inner Triangle. Then steer for the foot of the Joss house hill at Chínháí, taking care that the tide does not set you over to the eastern shore, the water shoaling to 2 fathoms, five cables from that side.

The second passage, or that between the Middle and Inner Triangle, is perhaps the best of the three. A mud spit extends westerly from the Middle Triangle $1\frac{1}{2}$ cable, which will be avoided by keeping the joss house on the hill open of the west point of the Inner Triangle; pass as before a cable to the eastward of the latter, which must not be approached nearer than half, or receded from further than $1\frac{1}{2}$ cable.

The channel between the Inner Triangle and the Joss house point, has only 2 fathoms water; it is however the broadest and best for vessels of light draught. The only danger in it is the Tiger's tail reef, which lays rather more than 1 cable, N. 40° W., from the highest part of the Inner Triangle. The marks for the Tiger's tail rocks are Hoowu tsiao, or the little peaked islet at the south end of the stakes, in line with River hill, and also the southeast foot of the Joss

house hill in line with the first cone. The Joss house point is steep to, and vessels will find good shelter under the fort.

The river is staked across at the entrance, under the Joss-house hill, and there are sunken junks on each side of the opening through them. (This was in 1843.)

Ningpo 寧波 is $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Chínghái by the river, which is nearly straight, the reaches all lying to the southward of west, except one which is short. There are no dangers; the depth in mid-channel varies from 5 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms. Vessels therefore drawing more than 13 feet should wait for half flood. The average width of the river is two cables.

At the city, the river separates into two branches, one taking a northwest, the other a S. by W. direction. The latter is barely a cable wide, and is crossed by a bridge of boats one quarter of a mile above the junction. A spit extends from each point at the entrance to the former, and has a depth of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 fathoms.

NINGPO FU or the Department of Ningpo, is 3640 *li* from Peking; and the city is in lat. $29^{\circ} 55' 12''$ N. long. $121^{\circ} 22'$ E. Having a population estimated at 300,000.

The following notices were written by the Rev. W. C. Milne for the Chinese Repository, to which the reader is referred for a full account of the city.

City of Ningpo.

The distance between the harbor of Tíngghái and the port of Ningpo, is calculated by the natives to be 180 *li*, or 54 miles. The rock, inserted in English charts under the name of 'Just-in-the-way,' (in the Chinese maps called Hwáng niú tsián, 'the tawny ox rock,') is reckoned the half way mark between Tíngghái and Chínghái, while the latter lies at the mouth of the river, 60 *li*, or 18 miles distant from Ningpo, the capital city of the department of the same name.

The fork of the river of Ningpo is called 'the mouth of three rivers,' from the fact that, at this point, there is the confluence of three streams. To the northwest of the city, there is a large stream running down through the districts of Yüyáu and Tsz'kí, which is called the Yáu river, or the Shün river, or the river of Tsz'kí. To the east, there is another stream, known under the name of the Yung river, which name it retains above the city of Ningpo only the short distance of 35 *li*, when it branches off in one line to the southwest, under the name of Ying river, and in another line to the southeast towards Funghwá, borrowing its name from the same district. There, where the Ying river unites with the Funghwá river, it is occasion-

ally spoken of as the Pahtú river, or 'north ford river.' At the eastern angle of the city of Ningpo, this twin tributary unites with the river of Tsz'kí and their joint waters flow northeast and north in a deep channel, until they enter the open sea at Chinkái. From the fork down to Chinhái, the river is generally the Yung river. It is also not unfrequently named the 'Tátsieh' river, and some parts of it are known as the 'Siáutsieh.' In English charts and descriptions it is written the Takiah, or the Tahiah river; but the correct pronunciation, as has just been represented, is Tatsieh.

The entire circumference of the city-walls, does not exceed five miles; the average height is 25 feet, exclusive of the parapet which is five feet high; the width at the top is 15, at the base 22 feet. The materials of which the wall is built are solid, although some parts are now greatly dilapidated; and on every side it is so overrun with grass and weeds, that one occasionally finds some difficulty in threading his way.

There are six gates in the wall. Five of these are situated at the four cardinal points of the compass, there being two on the eastern face. The sixth opens at the northeast section. These are well known to those who were engaged in the late expedition, as the north and south, east and west gates. The second gate on the east face is called by the English the 'Bridge gate;' and the northeast gate is their 'Confucius gate,' or the 'Artillery gate.' In addition to these principal gates, there is, close by the south and west gates respectively, a water gate or small sally-port intended chiefly for the ingress and egress of boats that ply about in the city canals. At one time the south and west gates had each a drawbridge outside the walls. But this has become a fixture. It is a wooden bridge thrown across a narrow canal. 'Bridge gate' is so called because there is a floating bridge thrown across the river opposite to it, 200 yards long, and 5 or 6 broad. It is made of planks firmly lashed and laid upon lighters, of which there are sixteen closely linked together with iron chains. The bridge is occasionally opened for the passage of large boats plying up and down the river. There is a busy market upon it, and the passengers are so thick that no man has time for gazing about. It leads into a bustling and populous suburb on the opposite side.

The six principal gates are double. Each inner gate is supported by an outer one, which is 20 or 30 yards distant from it. The line of wall, that runs off from the one side of the inner gate towards

the outer, is the leaping wall, which having described a section of a parallelogram, meets the inner gate at the other side. The arch thrown over that point, where the two walls approximate, is called the 'Moon wall.'

Over each gateway, whether the inner or the outer, a guard-house is raised, that on the former being the larger of the two, and generally two stories high. At present these stations are unoccupied by guards, and I have not yet been able to ascertain that there are any set to watch the entrances during the day-time. At night, they are generally closed; but are opened to any person who will pass 50 or 60 cash into the keepers' hands. Houses are not built upon the wall, nor close to it, as may be seen in some Chinese cities; so that all around there is a clear walk along the base of the wall eight or ten feet in width. To this remark an exception must be made of the space inclosed within the 'Moon wall' just spoken of. On the walls of the guard-houses, we saw traces of Englishmen having been there. The soldiers, who had been stationed there during the late campaign, had beguiled some tedious moments by scribbling a few lines with charcoal, or by scratching ungainly figures with their bayonets. This is, however, a trick not confined to Europeans. Side by side with their delineations, are the figurings of the Chinese, who, though not so dexterous and ready to write their names on walls, or to cut them out on wood, are yet sufficiently off hand at both. While we walked upon the walls we met with few people, and those ran up from the streets only through curiosity. Here and there we stumbled upon a lean horse grazing in solitude upon the rampart.

From the wall, the scenery is agreeable. There is a moat of some extent that almost encircles the city. It commences at the north gate, and from that runs along the base of the ramparts on the west, south, and southeast, until it reaches the Bridge gate, where it ceases. It is about three miles long, is deep and in some places perhaps forty yards wide. It is well supplied with water from the neighboring fields and the adjacent river, and is daily navigated by small boats. The northern, northeast, and eastern faces of the city are supposed to be well enough guarded by the river, and no moat has been dug to protect them.

The vast plain of Ningpo is a magnificent amphitheatre, stretching away 12, 15, or 18 miles on the one side, to the base of the distant hills, and on the other to the verge of the ocean. As the eye travels along it, it catches many a pleasing object. Turn it to the

northwest, west, south, and southeast, and it will see canals and water-courses, cultivated fields and snug farmhouses, smiling cottages, family residences, hamlets and villages, family tombs, monasteries and temples. Turn it in the opposite direction, and your vision is not bounded by rising mountains, except in the east. Though it is chiefly a plain country in this region also, you perceive it must unite with the ocean. The land scenery is much the same as in the former instance, but the river swarming as if alive with all kinds of boats and the banks studded with ice-houses, most of all attract the attention. If you turn the eye from without, and, while you continue standing upon the ramparts, look within at the city, you will be no less gratified. Here there is nothing European; there is little to remind you of what you have seen in the west. The single storied and the double storied houses—low but irregular, the heavy prison-like family mansions, the family vaults and graveyards, the glittering spires of the temples, the dilapidated official residences, the deserted literary and examination halls, and the prominent sombre ‘tower of Ningpo,’ are entirely Chinese. The attention is also arrested for a moment or two by ditches, canals, and reservoirs of water, with their wooden bridges and stone arches, &c., &c. A walk upon the walls, from the northeast, or the ‘Confucius gate,’ round by the north to the south gate, on a cool evening, is delightful. There are kitchen gardens in that quarter of the city, with not a few trees in some of them, which give shelter to birds of several varieties. • Wild fowl have been seen here.

Sauntering upon the walls, we occasionally fell in with a child's coffin. In one place, a mat bundle with a straw wisp round it, thrust into a loop hole in the parapet, was pointed out as the deposit of some illegitimate offspring, that had been concealed there to hide the crime of the guilty woman. This was told me, however, as a mere conjecture, founded upon the practice in such instances—which were, at the same time, said to be of *rare* occurrence.

Along the foot of the ramparts, we observed many coffins strewed about. Some had been broken up through age, some had been burst open by hands of ruthless foreigners, and some (especially those that appear to have been recently laid down) had been rummaged by thieves or by hungry dogs. This exposure of coffins, both within and without the city, is the most forbidding spectacle I have witnessed since I came here. I am told that they contain the remains of

poor people. The respectable part of the population are careful to an extreme of the relics of their departed friends.* * *

In my peregrinations, I called at the mosque, over the entrance to which are engraved on a stone in large characters *Houi-houi t'ang*, i. e. Mohammedan temple. The head priest is a man of a remarkably benign and intelligent countenance. His air is very gentlemanly. He must be 45 years of age. His figure is slender but tall. His native place is in Shántung, but his ancestors came from Medina in Arabia. He himself can read the Arabic scriptures most readily, and talks that language fluently; but of Chinese writing and reading, he is as ignorant as an Englishman in England. This is very surprising, considering that he can talk it so well, was born and educated in China, and is a minister of religion among the Chinese. He laments much that his supporters are so few;—they do not number more than twenty or thirty families. He took me into the place of worship, which adjoins his apartments. On ascending a flight of steps, you get under a plain roof, beneath which, on either side, you find a mass of old furniture and agricultural implements covered with dust. The pillars to support the roof are ornamented with sentences out of the Koran. Facing you is an ornamented pair of small doors hung upon the wall, within which the sacred seat is supposed to lie; and on one side is a convenient book-case that contains the Mohammedan scriptures in 24 parts. He showed me his usual officiating dress, which is simply a white robe with a pointed turban. Except at religious service, he wears the Chinese habit, and never appears out of doors in his sacred habiliments. They have one day of rest in seven, and keep it on our Thursday. On being asked if I might be permitted to attend any of their services, it was replied, that if their adherents had business on that day they did not trouble themselves to attend service. (Dec. 15th.)

January 10th. The Mohammedan priest, named on the 15th of last month, brought with him a follower of the prophet, who had recently come to town. This stranger gives very distinct information of a class of religionists in *Káifung fú* 開封府, the capital of Honán, his native province, who from his description resemble the Jews. He says, they refrain from eating 'the sinew which is upon the hollow of the thigh,' and they do not touch the blood of animals. He recognized the Hebrew letters as those used in their sacred writings, and could trace, in the sound of Hebrew characters, a connection with words which he had heard them utter. The testimony of this

individual precisely coincides with the brief notices published by Dr. Morrison, and with some of the lengthened details laid down in Grosier's *History of China*, vol. IV., chap. 11.

The Yúshing kwán, or the temple of the 'Tau sect' at the North gate, is a very large and extensive edifice. It lies close under and within the city walls, and is covered in at the back by a thick grove of trees. The avenue, that leads from the outer lodge to the 'sanctorum,' is clean and cool. It is shaded over with the branches of some lofty tress, that rise on each side of the walk, and throw a sombre quiet over the whole place. The venerable priest, a man of short stature and slender make, but of mild and genteel manners, politely volunteered to show us round the building. We passed from one apartment to another, through this corridor into that, and in the immense building did not meet with more inmates than half a dozen of the sacerdotal order. The spacious chambers, rooms, and halls are tenanted by sculptured, carved and painted images, of all sizes, shapes, and ranks, male and female, young and aged, animal, human, devilish, and imagino-divine. The spirit of some of the inscriptions is excellent, but awfully misapplied.***

As the Foundling hospital, (the Yuhying táng 育嬰堂) was over the way, we begged the priest to introduce us to the building and its inmates. To the left hand of the outer porch is a crib, upon which the abandoned infant may be laid. Over the door are emblazoned the characters, *kiáu ching páu ch'ih* 教成保赤. 'nurture to maturity and protect the babes.' On crossing the threshold, you open a finely paved square. To the right and to the left, there is a side door, with the words *nái fāng* 奶房 i. e. 'milk-room,' or nursery, upon it. A number of coarse looking women were peeping through the lattice at us, with squalid babies at their breasts, and squalid boys and girls at their heels. These women are the nurses, and these children the foundlings. Each nurse has two or three to look after. But I have rarely witnessed such a collection of filthy, unwashed, ragged brats. There are at present in the institution from 60 to 70 male and female children. One side of the house is appropriated to the girls, and the other to the boys. We got admittance into the girls' nursery, which consists of from 20 to 30 rooms; in two or three flights running the one behind the other. The boys' nursery is its exact counterpart in filth, as in everything else. But the apartments of the housekeeper or superintendent, looked decent,—forming a good contrast to what we had just seen.

The object of the institution is to afford to outcast babes, or to the children of poor and destitute parents, the protection and nurture of a home. Boys remain under its benevolent roof, until they attain the age of 10 or 15, when they are reared out to service, or are adopted into some family, and girls until they reach their 16th year, when they are engaged as waiting-maids, or are taken into concubinage, or are betrothed by a parent in favor of his son or grandson.

This institution is above a hundred years old. It was erected in the first year of the emperor Kienlung's reign, at which time it numbered only twenty-four distinct apartments. During his reign and since his demise, it has undergone various repairs, and has been much enlarged, so that now there are upwards of 100 rooms, including superintendent's quarters and public halls. It has lately been repaired, after a partial demolition during the occupation of Ningpo by the British forces in 1841 and 1842.

It derives its support from various sources. It has an annual income—from money laid out at interest, from private donations, from the rent of houses, from lands let out for a return in kind or in money, and from yearly contributions of grain made by each of the six districts in the department of Ningpo. From the latest edition of the Annals of Ningpo, a historical work published fifty-four years ago, it appears that, from the rise of the institution to that date, the sum of its capital stock and yearly interest amounted to upwards of 10,300 taels of silver. We are also therein informed that it owned more than 209 acres of land which had been granted by the generosity of its friends, and that the yearly rent, from eighteen rooms and one large mansion, brought in 58 taels and odd. The same history mentions that, in the 40th year of Kienlung, his imperial majesty published an order that the city and district of Ningpo should annually contribute 38 *shih*, 4 *tau* of rice, and the districts and cities of Tsv'ki, Funghwá, Chihás, Siángshán and Tinghái, (all belonging to the department of Ningpo,) should respectively pay 36 *shih* of paddy into the funds of this charity, 'so that the nurses and the foundlings might be supplied with monthly rations, and whatever medicine they might require.' Besides the superintendent mentioned above, there is a government inspector, who takes general cognizance of the affairs of the institution, to check extravagance and prevent embezzlement.

NOTICES OF FUHCHAU.

Navigation of the Min.

The White Dog group will afford shelter to vessels in the northeast monsoon; but by far the best place for making the entrance to the river is from Chángchí shán and Matsú shán. On the west side of the latter, vessels will find shelter in either monsoon; and as they will have only seven miles to go to reach the bar, they will be better enabled to choose their time. These islands, viz: the White Dog group, Matsú shán, Chánchí shán, together with the Sea Dog, form admirable leading marks for making the coast, and are thus described by capt. Kellett:—

The White Dogs.—"The White Dogs, called by the Chinese Pik-kiuen, consist of two large and one smaller islet. To the northeast one and a half mile is a rock upon which the sea breaks; anchorage for ships of any draught may be had under the western island in the northeast monsoon; as the water decreases gradually towards the island, large vessels may approach as convenient, bearing in mind that there is 18 feet rise and fall."

H. M. S. Cornwallis anchored here for five days with strong northeasterly winds, and rode easy. The bearings from her anchorage were as follows:

West point of northwest island	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	} in 8 fathoms.
Village - - - - -	N N E.	
Smallest island - - - -	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.	

One cable off the western point of village bay, on the south side of west island, is a rock which shows at half tide. The channel between the islands is safe. The southwest end of west island is in lat. $25^{\circ} 58' 1''$ N., and lon. $119^{\circ} 57'$ E. The summit of the island, which is nearly level, is 598 feet above the sea. Fresh water may be obtained in small quantities. Vessels bound for the Min should start from here with the ebb tide. Pilots may be obtained; but it must be borne in mind that the Bintang was run on shore by one of them either through ignorance or willfulness.

Matsú shán 馬祖山.—Matsú shán lies due north of the west-

ern White Dog, and between the two (N. 14° E. from the latter) is the Sea Dog, a precipitous black rock about 60 feet high, with reefs about it: S. 32° W. from it 1.45 mile is a reef with only eight feet over it at low water; when upon it, the summit of Mátú shán bears N. 14° W. Between the Sea Dog and Mátú shán are two other rocks which are never covered; and upon the eastern side of Mátú shán in is an islet with reefs extending two cables easterly. Anchorage (as has been observed) will be found in both monsoons on the western side of Mátú shán; but in the southwest monsoon vessels must choose such a berth as will enable them to run round the northwest point of the island and find shelter in the bay upon the north side, in the event of the breeze from that quarter freshening into a gale. Fresh water can be obtained in both bays.

Chángchí shán 長岐山. Chángchí shán lies northeast three miles from Mátú shán; on it are two remarkable peaks, the highest is elevated 1030 feet above the sea, and is in lat, 26° 14' N., and long. 120° 17' E. The bay on the south side of this island affords good shelter in the northeast monsoon. Vessels entering from the northward may round the southeastern horn of its close, and anchor within the point in six fathoms. Junks or fishing boats may be had here to communicate with the Min.

Entrance to the river Min. To the eastward of the north horn of the channel at the entrance of the river is a reef which shows only at low water, the bearings from it are: Mátú shán peak N. 54° E., Sea Dog N. 88° E., White Dog peak S. 45½° E., Sand peak S. 59° W., Sharp Peak N. 71° W., and Rees Rock is in line with the Southern Peak on Square Peak Island.

Rees Rock is low and difficult for a stranger to get hold of, unless from the masthead. There are, however, other leading marks, which, unless the hills are obscured, will from good marks to enable a seamen to ascertain his position. On the north side of the river is a remarkable sharp peak; and a square (or double peak) on the south; nearer than the latter, Round Island will be seen, and to the southward of it a sharp sandy peak, bearing about S. 68° W. This latter is the only peak that can be mistaken for the sharp peak on the north side, and the bearing of the White Dogs will at once obviate the mistake, if referred to. The channel between the breakers is two miles across, at the entrance; nearly in mid channel is a knoll, which at some seasons has only nine feet over it, and at other periods thir-

teen feet. The leading mark in, to pass upon the north side of it, is to bring Rees Rock in line with Square Peak, bearing N. 81° W. At present, however, (1846,) the channel south of it has more water, and is to be preferred, the leading mark for which is to bring Rees Rock in one with the first point under and to the right of Square Peak, bearing WNW. Having entered, steer so as to pass one mile north of Rees Rock; the breakers will show on each side of the channel if it be near low water and there is any swell; by skirting the northern side, the deepest water will be found, and it is necessary to take great care that the vessel is not set across the channel, as the tide rushes across with great force between the sand banks, the ebb setting to the northward and the flood southerly.

The course from Rees Rock is N. 63° W., and in going up keep the islets (called the Brothers) on the face of Húkiángá in one, which will carry you in mid channel until you are abreast Sharp Peak point, when a NW. by W. course may be shaped for Temple Point, which is upon the north bank of the river, and will be known by the trees and Joss-house upon it. In the channel, without Rees Rock, the depth of water is $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 fathoms; between Rees Rock and Sharp Peak point there is a hole with five and six fathoms, where vessels may stop a tide and find tolerable shelter; Sharp Peak point should not be passed nearer than a cable; the bay west of it is shoal, and under the peak the two fathoms line extends nearly one mile from the shore. The mud also extends southeasterly from Húkiángá nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Vessels beating in this passage must therefore keep the lead going. From the West Brother the mud extend westerly one mile, and upon its north edge is a patch of rocks which are covered at quarter flood. The West Brother bears from them S. 74° E., and the Temple N. 12° E.

South 17° W. from the Temple $3\frac{1}{4}$ cables is a knoll with $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms on it. Sharp Peak seen over the lower part of Woga Point will place you on it. From the Temple to Kin-pái mun is not quite two miles W. by S. At the entrance of the passage are two islets; pass between them and keep over towards the south shore to avoid a rock which lies W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. from the northern islet. The channel is not quite two cables wide, and should only be attempted at slack tide, as the cháu-cháu water renders a vessel unmanageable.

To the westward of Kin-pái point is a rock having 13 feet over it at low water; the bearings upon it are Kin-pái point N. 66° E., fort

on the north shore N. 32° E., ferry house S. 48° W., highest hill over Kin-pái point S. 30° E. Kin-pái point in one with the north end of Passage Island (the northern islet at the entrance) bearing N. 56° E. will place you south of it, which is the best side to pass, as the channel this side is $1\frac{1}{4}$ cable wide, while between the rock and the tail of the spit to the westward, the distance is only half a cable. Having passed the point keep the southern shore close on board to avoid the middle ground, the channel hereabouts being sometimes under two cables; when abreast of the ferry house which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Kin-pái, and on the right or southern bank, edge over to the northern shore, passing Wedge Islet at the cable's length; there are two rocky points above it which are covered at high water, and extend a cable from the embankment. The rock and sudden turn in the Kin-pái pass, render the navigation exceedingly awkward; but if vessels wait for the last quarter flood they can run up on the northern shore.

Above the ferry house and the same side of the river is Tree Point, the shore on that side between them being shoal to; a half tide rock bears from the Tree Point N. 9° W. $4\frac{1}{2}$ cables, when on it the ferry house is in the line with Kin-pái point. This reach runs southwest by south and northeast by north; at the distance of six miles from Kin-pái, the river narrows again to $3\frac{1}{2}$ cables, the hills raising abruptly on either side.

The town of Min-gan 閩安 is on the left bank of the river one mile within the strait; the river continues narrow for three miles and the depth of water being generally above twenty fathoms, vessels, unless with a leading wind, should keep a boat ahead as the tide is apt to set you on either shore. Rather more than half a mile above Min-gan and on the same side of the river, is an islet crowned with a fort: at the upper end of the narrows, are two islets upon the right bank; in going up leave them upon your port hand, passing close to the northern point of the outside one, which is steep to, but there is a sunken rock on which the *Spiteful* struck three quarters of a cable from its northwestern shore; WNW. from the island two cables is a shoal patch of nine feet at low water.

Having passed the island, keep along the right bank, gradually hauling up for the Pagoda of Losingtah; S. 12° E. from it rather more than two cables is a sunken rock which shows at low water spring tides; to avoid which, round the Pagoda Point close, and come to opposite the sandy bay above the Pagoda. The river is only

navigable for vessels three quarters of a mile above the Pagoda. There is a sand bank half a mile to the northeast of the Pagoda and three quarters of a cable from the shore.

The navigation of the river might be greatly facilitated and at a small expense. The following are what appear to me necessary :

1st.—An iron basket high enough to be seen at all times of tide on the reef to the eastward of the north Horn at the entrance. 2d. A buoy on the knoll at the entrance. 3d. Rees Rock to be raised higher, and a mark on the land under Square Peak (which may easily be made by the paint or white wash) which brought in line with the rock will lead vessels through the channel to the southward of the knoll and obviate the necessity of compass bearings.

The foregoing directions were written by captain Collinson; the following paragraphs are from the pen of the Rev. G. Smith, excepting only a few sentences.

City of Fuhchau.

FUHCHAU, 福州, is 4845 *li* from Peking, in lat. $26^{\circ} 02' 24''$ N., and long $119^{\circ} 25'$ E., a provincial capital, and the residence of the governor-general of Fuhkien and Chehkiáng. The circuit of the walls is between eight and nine miles.

The amount of its population, in the absence of all authentic statistics, can at best be only a subject of uncertain conjecture. Its apparent extent of space, covered with houses, is about twice the size of Ningpo, three times that of Shánghái, and nearly five times that of Amoy. The lowest estimate I have heard, reckoned it to contain a population of more than half a million. I should myself be inclined to place it at about 600,000, a number which will not be considered excessive, when we remember its eight and a half miles circuit of walls, and the small proportion of space unoccupied with buildings. Though it is the capital of Fuhkien it is a city, on the testimony of the high officers of the local government, of little trade with the interior, and of decreasing commercial importance.

This city lies thirty miles from the mouth of the river, in a valley on its right bank. The scenery of the Min from its embouchure to Fuhchau has been compared to that of the Rhine, with which, indeed, it has some features of resemblance. The banks are generally steep and abrupt, and though upon the whole rather bare, in many places villages are seen half embosomed in trees, and the land above

and around is terraced even to the summits of the hills, and under careful cultivation. A good deal of active bustle and improvement was perceptible as we approached the bridge. Numerous junks were lying in the river, their shapes and devices bespeaking the different ports to which they belonged, from the high poop and clumisy bulk of the Shánghái barks, to the low, long craft, dispatched from Ningpo, and waiting for a cargo of black tea, &c. Shore boats, filled with idle gazers, plied round us in great numbers, generally worked only by women—ruddy, healthy, and merry-looking—by the aid of an oar at the stern and one at the bow, from 25 to 30 feet in length, serving as rudders. The city is not visible from the anchorage. A low suburb on both sides of the water, consisting of wooden and very dilapidated looking-houses, does not give a very favorable idea of the provincial capital. To the left some low hills advance nearly to the water's edge, fringed with pines and fir-trees, and interspersed with temples and gravestones. To the right, in front and behind, a girdle of high hills defines the boundaries of an ample valley, through which, during the rains, the river rolls a rapid and turbid volume of water, often flooding, even for days, the whole of the surrounding country.

The celebrated bridge of Fuhchau connects the little island (which blocks up the main channel and divides it into two lesser streams, of which the larger flows on the north side,) with each shore of the river, and probably from the substantial and durable material, of which it is composed, is called the *Wán shau kiáu*, or "Bridge of ten thousand ages." The larger bridge, on the northern side, consists of about forty arches, of immense slabs of granite, thrown across at right angles with the piers, rightly merit that name. The lesser bridge, on the south, consists of nine similar arches. At high water, vessels of small burden can pass up the stream by lowering their masts. At low water a cascade pours forth through into the lower level of the river on the other side. This bridge is occupied by shops, something like London Bridge in olden times, and its narrow thoroughfare is generally crowded by all kinds of busy wayfarers. * * * A long suburb of nearly three miles, stretches thence to the southern gate of the city, consisting of a high street, and abounding with every variety of trades and handicrafts. * * *

Passing onward and at length emerging on the other side of the city-gate, through a large and massive breadth of the wall, we proceeded, after a sudden turn to the left, along the inner side of the

city wall rather less than a mile, till the thinly scattered houses, a fine sombre avenue of trees and a flag-staff with the British Union floating aloft on the over-hanging rocks, inimated our approach to the Wú-shih shán or "the Black-stone hill," which first by a gentle acclivity and afterwards by a steep ascent over alternate path-ways and terraces brought me into full view of the romantic collection of detached temples, which form the site of the British Consulate.

From the top of Wú-shih shán, about 300 feet above the surrounding level, a fine view is gained of the city and adjacent country. Seated on a corner of one of the projecting rocks, with the huge boulder stones lying around and aloft, the perennial monuments of one of nature's most violent convulsions, in the wreck and ruins of antecedent ages, with only a few patches of herbage or fragments of bushes, the quiet solitude of the spot where I lingered contrasted strangely with the busy scenes below and the animated appearance of the country around. At my feet lay the populous city of Fuhchau, with its teeming masses of living idolatry, while, at a little distance beyond, the undulating plains, which begirt the city, retreated on either side till they met the range of lofty hills, rising from two to three thousand feet in height and closing it around in a circular basin of natural formation. On the east, north and west, at the distance of from four to seven miles, a slightly broken country terminates in the hills, forming a bold amphitheatre round the northern half of the city. On the south, the level ground, stretching far across the river to the average distance of about twelve miles, is bounded by the mountainous range, which closes in the prospect. * *

As Fuhchau is a garrison city, with the whole provincial posse of civil and military mandarins, there is a succession of watch-towers every two or three hundred yards, with two or three cannon resting on carriages without wheels, and pointing outwards into the adjacent country. The Mánchús are said to number 3000; but according to their own accounts, on this occasion, they had no accurate means of knowing their precise numbers but computed them to amount, with women and children, to about 8000. They have the character of being a turbulent and haughty race and sometimes very troublesome to the Chinese officers, from whose jurisdiction they are generally exempt, being subject to officers of their own race.

Of the prospects of a foreign trade with Europe I am but little qualified to form an opinion. As however the place is not rich in

products, tea brought from the upper parts of the province is the only article of trade likely ever to become an important item of export. The province of Fuhkien is the great black tea district of the empire, and the famous hills of Bohea (Wúí) are situated only 150 miles to the northwest of Fuhchau. It does not therefore seem to be an unreasonable ground of hope that with the arrival of British capital at the port, the tea-merchants should prefer bringing their teas by a more direct and less expensive route to Fuhchau to the difficult, tedious and expensive overland route of more than six hundred miles to Canton. A cargo of tea may be brought in boats in four days down the stream to Fuhchau, while the expensive route over the mountainous country to Canton would occupy almost as many weeks. The growers also are said to be desirous of bringing their teas to Fuhchau and exchanging them in barter for European goods. Some of them, during the last season, brought down a large cargo, of which the only resident foreign merchant purchased 600 chests, in return for which they willingly took half the purchase in British manufactures. * * *

They first took me to a hot spring, strongly impregnated with sulphur, of which I tasted a little, but which they prevented my drinking, saying that their horses were brought thither to water. They led the way in a small body to the *Táng mún*, or "*Hot Bath gate*," through which they conducted me into a little suburb, where the Mánchús and Chinese inhabitants are mingled together. We soon arrived at the public hot baths, where for a fee of two copper cash, the inhabitants possess the privilege of an ablution in these medical springs, to which some persons ascribe a more general absence of those cutaneous diseases, which they fancy to be more common elsewhere than at Fuhchau. Here the first object which I beheld was about twenty men in a round circular bath of not more than six feet in diameter, all immersed up to their chins in the steaming fluid and packed as closely as faggots. A shout of laughter unusual among the serious gloomy people of Fuhchau proceeded from these twenty heads, trunkless as far as my eye was concerned, moving on the surface of the water. Three or four naked men were anxiously sitting as expectants on the edge, till one of the twenty emerging out of the bath, made room for another to pack himself down among the bathers. One or two others might be seen anointing their bare bodies with liniment or plaster, having apparently been using the bath to cure their sores. * * *

NOTICES OF AMOY.

Entrance to Amoy harbor.

ON approaching Amoy city, (Hiámun ching, 夏門城,) from the southward, Chapel island, called by the Chinese Tungting 東碇 and situated in lat. $24^{\circ} 10' 3''$ N., and long. $118^{\circ} 13' 5''$ E., or $9' 44''$ E. of the S. W. point of Kúlíng seu 鼓浪嶼 may be seen from four to five leagues: it has an even surface, is about 200 feet high, and its circumference three cables.* It is perforated at its southeast extreme, which shows when it bears E.N.E. or W.S.W. When in its neighborhood, a pagoda (called Nántái Wúshán 南大武山) will be seen, which is elevated 1720 feet above the sea, and is a good mark for the entrance.

Between Chapel island and the main are two shoals. The extremes of the southern one bear from Chapel island S. 60° W. to S. 77° W. The south extreme, having only one fathom on it, is distant $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The northern extreme, having $3\frac{1}{4}$ fathoms, is distant $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the direction and extent of the shoal is N.N.E., $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles. When on the shoalest part, Chapel island bears N. 60° E., and the island of Nánting 南碇 or Lamtia, N. 63° W. The Northern shoal bears from Chapel island N. 80° W., distant from it $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles; it is formed by a number of pinnacle rocks which show at low water spring tides, having deep water between them. Four miles due north of this shoal, with Chapel island bearing S. 60° E., is a small bay called Tingtae, which affords shelter for small vessels in the northern monsoon; it may be easily known by the flat table head (with three chimneys on it), forming the eastern point of the bay, and the ruin of a wall encompassing a hill above it. The pagoda of Nántái Wúshán is immediately over this bay, bearing N. 15° W.

In entering Amoy harbor, should a vessel pass inside Chapel island, she must not approach within a mile of the coast after passing Tingtae point. The Chauchat, or Taetseao 大礁 composed of three flat rocks, said never to be entirely covered, but over which the sea breaks, lies N. 22° W., 10.6 miles from Chapel island. When on it, the three chimneys on Wúseu shán island are in line with

* A cable is one tenth of a mile

the Nánti Wúshán pagoda, bearing S. 82° W. By keeping Taepan 大磐 or Weitsz' sú Point open to the eastward of Tsing seu 青嶼 island, (which it will be when bearing N. 55° W.,) it will be avoided. The channel between the rocks and Wú-seu shán island is five cables wide, with deep water, but dangerous for ships in consequence of the chowchow water. The passage to the northward and westward of Wú-seu shán is dangerous, being strewed with rocks.

Wú-seu 活嶼 island is 1.2 cables long, and in the centre a cables length broad. The northeast and southeast faces of this island are steep cliffs; on the east side is a sandy bay, and on the west three, with two batteries. On its summit (which is about 300 feet high) are three chimneys intended for night signals. There is a large village on the west side of it.

Wú-án. To the westward of Wú-seu shán, half a mile, is the island of Wú-án, which is five cables long,—it is barren and without inhabitants. Between the two are three small islets, with reefs lying off them. Shelter from easterly winds, with a depth of from four to six fathoms, might be found here; but vessels had better not pass to the westward of Wú-seu shán, until more soundings have been obtained; the number of detached reefs in this neighborhood, making it probable that many sunken rocks will be found.

South from Wú-seu shán Island 1.1 mile, is another half-tide reef, which lies seven cables from the main.

North 32° E. from Wú-án island, lie two patches which are covered at high water, and between it and the main are several islets and half-tide rocks.

North 40° W. from Wú-sü shán island is Tsing seu; midway between the two is a cliff islet, (Jih-sü,) northwest of which two cables, and S.S.W. one cable, are reefs which are dry at low water.

The entrance to the harbor lies between Tsing seu and a small island north of it, 60 feet high, called by the Chinese Chih seu (or Yi sü) 日嶼. The shores of both islands facing the passage are steep to, but one or two rocks lie one cable southerly from Chih seu. Off Chungpat siaou, which is the rocky islet immediately to the northeast of it, lie two half tide rocks, three to four cables distant, to avoid which, when standing to the eastward, and within half a mile of Chih seu, keep the west tangent of that island open of the eastern extreme of Wú-seu shán.

N. E. by E. from Chih-seu are four islands; the two nearest Tao-sü

大小 and Hwángkwa **黃瓜** are rather larger than it, and between which there are no passages. Seaotán **小担** island is 6 cables long, and about 200 feet high, and has a sandy bay on its northern side; between it and Hwángkwa there is a safe channel, which may sometimes be taken with advantage by ships; thereby enabling them to weather the Chauchat without tacking. Between Seaotán **小担** and Taetán **大担** there is also a safe channel. Vessels cannot enter to the northward of Taetán, for between this island and Amoy there is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms. On both of these islands there are three chimneys. Taetán is eight cables long, with a sandy isthmus in the centre, and a village on its western shore; the eastern end is about 300 feet high.

From Chihseu (or Yi sii) to the outer harbor off Kúláng seu, the course is N. 38° W., $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with a depth varying from 7 to 12 fathoms. Between Tsing seu and Taepan Pt. is a deep bay with many rocks and shoals in it, to avoid which vessels should keep Pagoda island or Kí seu **鷓嶼** open of Taepan Point. Vessels entering Amoy from the northward, to clear the shoal which extends three miles due south, from the western pagoda on Quemoy **金門**, and dries at low water spring tides, must keep the southern extreme of Taetan open to the northward of Pagoda island. With these marks on, when the pagoda on Quemoy bears N.N.E., you are clear of the danger: or a better mark is, (as Pagoda island may not be seen,) after passing Leeo-Loo **料羅** point, to steer to the southward until (Nántái Wúshán or) the high pagoda bears west, when you may steer west without fear until you make Wú-seu shín and the Chauchat. The south end of Amoy is a sandy point, with several rocks extending two cables from the shore. Between this point and the next west of it there is a half tide rock, three cables from the shore. To avoid this, when standing into the coast, a cliff point with a battery, and three chimneys on it, (1.3 mile from the rock,) will be seen, and also a sandy point with a large stone at its southern extreme, 0.8 of a mile further to the northwest. Tack before these two points come in line with one another. From the south point to the remarkable stone on the beach, the three fathom line extends two cables from the shore.

The channel between the island of Kúláng seu and Amoy is so narrow that a stranger would not be justified in passing through it until he had anchored, and made himself acquainted with the marks. A

rock at the entrance of this narrow strait, called Coker's rock, with only four feet water on it at low water spring tides, may be avoided by bringing the centre of Hau seu 猴嶼 island on with a remarkable peak, the highest but one on the land behind it. When the rock off the south tangent of Kúláng seu is in line with Pagoda island, and a pinnacle rock off the eastern extreme of Kúláng seu is in with a remarkable Tree point on that island, you are on it. From this position a vessel should keep as close to the Amoy shore as the junks anchored off it will allow them. The small island off the City point has deep water close to it; between this island and Hau seu (i. e. Monkey island), is the best anchorage for a ship, having a reef that extends from City point in a N.N.W. direction lying to the northward of her. Vessels cannot anchor in the straits without a great risk of losing their anchors, as the bottom is very rocky and uneven. North of the island of Kúláng seu, there is a pinnacle rock which is nearly covered at spring tides, and distant from the shore three cables. The mud dries between this rock and the island. All the points of Kúláng seu have rocks off them; off the southwest extreme there is a half tide rock, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cable from the shore.

The island of Kúláng seu is 1.1 mile long and 0.7 wide, and 285 in circumference; there were five batteries on it. The channel between it and Amoy is 675 yards wide in the narrow part: at the entrance, it is 840 yards. The ridge of hills is about 280 feet high, being less elevated than those opposite on the Amoy shore; these hills are granitic, and the geological features of the country primitive. Fresh water is plentiful, and the island before its occupation by the English, was well cultivated. The population may be estimated at between 3000 and 4000.

To the westward of Kúláng seu there is a good and safe anchorage in 7 or 8 fathoms. Close to either shore the water is deep, but in the centre there is a bank with from 7 to 9 fathoms on it. Vessels wishing to anchor off the town, should use this passage, and by keeping the rocks off the west extreme of Kúláng seu in line with a remarkable sharp peak on the south shore of the harbor, until the peaked rock off the north end of Kúláng seu bears to the southward of east, she will avoid the mud bank and rocks running off that island, and may choose her berth off the city. The channel round the island of Amoy is so narrow and winding that directions would be useless; the chart is the best guide. Besides the excellent

shelter that this harbor affords, and it is one of the best on this coast the Chinese have docks for building and repairing their largest junks. The access and egress are easy; in the outer harbor there is good holding ground, and unless vessels are badly found in ground tackle, they will ride out almost any gale. In the inner harbor, capable of containing from 60 to 100 vessels, there is little or no swell, and the houses are built close to the beach. Fresh water and supplies of every description may also be had of the best quality and cheap. The rise and fall of the tide from one day's observation on the full moon in September, was fourteen feet and a half; at this period, however, the night tides exceed the day by two feet. The change in the depth, in all probability, three days after full and change would exceed sixteen feet. This would be of great importance to vessels requiring repair, particularly as sites for docks, and ample materials for making them, are to be found upon the island of Kúláng seu, as well as in other parts of the harbor.

The City of Amoy.

This derives its name from the island on which it is situated; the city stands in latitude $24^{\circ} 31' 07''$ N., and in longitude $118^{\circ} 03' 38''$ E. The following notices were written by one of the missionaries in Amoy.

Since the war with England, this city has secured some little importance in the estimation of merchants as a place of trade, and of Christians as an opening for the ingress of the gospel into the interior of this part of the Celestial Empire. The public will doubtless, for these reasons, feel some interest in any items of information proceeding from this city. It is the object of the present communication to furnish, if possible, some additional facts to those already known respecting Amoy and the island upon which it is built.

The position of this city gives it many advantages in a commercial point of view. It is conveniently situated for trading with many of the important cities and villages of the Fuhkien province in which it lies. Your readers no doubt know that the city is not built on the main land but on an island of the same name, which is separated from the continent by a channel of one or two miles in breadth. The island is about 35 miles in circuit or 10 miles across. It is somewhat circular in form. The southern and western portions are very much broken by a range of granite hills, which extends along the coast, receding at intervals from the sea and leaving small but beautiful

plains which are laid out in fields and dotted with villages. The hills themselves are generally too barren and rugged to admit of cultivation—where water, however, can be procured at a sufficient elevation, the sides of these hills are terraced and made to yield some vegetables to the hand of industry. In one or two instances, there are small table-lands lying on the the summit of this range which also have their well ordered farms and contiguous villages. The principal use to which the sides of these rocky hills are appropriated, is to supply burial places for the numerous dead. The city of Amoy is situated on the western side of the island and its population, living and dead, completely covers the hills and vallies in and around the place. So numerous are the graves that one can scarcely avoid them in his rambles beyond the suburbs of the city. They protrude their unseemly forms on every side of the path and impart a gloomy aspect to the surrounding scenery.

Leaving the hills and passing to the north and east portions of the island, one finds himself in a beautiful region of country, thickly studded with compact built villages and teeming with human beings. This section of the island is comparatively level and is under complete cultivation. It is a great relief to the mind to ramble beyond the limits of the city and its adjacent burial grounds and enter this region where the prospect is scarcely marred by a single monument of mortality. The roads or paths are generally narrow but afford pleasant walking, or riding on horseback.

The soil of the island is naturally thin and unproductive, except in the small vallies where water is found and where the mould of the higher regions has been collected by mountain torrents. The industry of the Chinese has, however, in some measure overcome the original barrenness of the ground and now secures tolerably good crops. The productions consist chiefly of sweet potatoes, paddy, wheat, sugarcane, ground-nuts and garden vegetables. The prevailing feature of the island, except where the hand of cultivation is constantly employed, is naked barrenness. The eye searches in vain, except in a few favored spots, for the larger species of the vegetable kingdom. In the villages and around the temples, the comfort and convenience of men, have prompted them to plant and nourish a few shade trees and on the tops of some of the hills a few scattered firs are growing. The island produces no fruits except such as may be found in very limited quantities in private gardens. The markets of the city are abundantly

supplied with oranges, plantains, pomelos, pears, peaches, and other fruits in their season, but these are all brought from other parts of the province. Even the regions around Fuhchau fú supply in part the fruit markets of Amoy.

The island produces very little animal food. But few domestic animals are raised upon it. The poultry, pork and beef found in the markets, are brought from the main land. Cultivating the ground and fishing seem to be the principal employments of the village population—some labor as boatmen and sailors.

The inhabitants of the city are principally engaged in commerce and in manufactures for home consumption. So far as the writer's information extends but few articles for export are manufactured in this place. Perhaps the chief exceptions are shoes and umbrellas. Considerable quantities of these are manufactured here and exported; most other exports come from the neighboring cities and from the interior and are here shipped for other ports. There are, probably, three hundred junks of all sizes trading at this port—many of them are the property of Amoy merchants. They trade with the northern and southern ports of China, with the island of Formosa, in the Straits of Singapore and ports in that region. Besides, a daily communication by means of small vessels is kept up with the principal cities which can be reached from Amoy by water, boats go and come loaded with passengers and merchandize. In fact most of the important places on the main-land and far in the interior are dependant upon this place for many articles of consumption which they do not manufacture themselves but which they find imported into this city. This creates a large native trade with Amoy and gives it an importance which it could not otherwise command.

Of the population of the island not much can at present be said. The whole island contains probably 350,000 or 400,000 inhabitants. The aggregate of 66 villages with which more or less communication has been has and many of which have been visited, is according to statements received from the natives and confirmed in many cases by personal observation, 40,669. There are 136 villages on the island and some of the largest are not included in the preceding estimate. Perhaps 100,000 is as close an approximation to the true number of the village population as can be made under present circumstances. The city and suburbs, at the lowest computation, contain 250,000; some say 300,000, inhabitants. This makes the whole population of the island, as before stated, 350,000, or 400,000.

This is a large number of human beings to be crowded into so limited a space, and one would infer from such statistics that the prosperity of trade and manufactures must be great to allure together and support so many persons in so small a compass. How far this prosperity really extends, the writer has not facts sufficient upon which to found any statement beyond what has already been said above, except that the majority of the population does not exhibit any external evidences of being in prosperous circumstances. Many complain of oppressive taxes. To one wholly ignorant of the character of this people and passing through this island, the inference from what he would see, would be that the place is on the retrograde—or at least stationary. True, he would see the fields in a high state of cultivation and many residences possessing comfort and plenty within—but he would also see a far greater number of wretched dwellings and neglected temples and a vast amount of squalledness. These things would indicate anything but general prosperity. The demand for laborers is fully supplied and much more than supplied, consequently the fields will be well cultivated and the wealthy will occupy fair dwellings, but for the laborers themselves all is pressing necessity or pinching poverty. A few are enriched by commerce and abound in plenty; the mass live as they can, consuming to day the little they have earned and compelled to permit the morrow to care for the things of itself.

NOTICES OF CANTON.

Situation of the city &c.

ON native maps the name of this city is written Kwángtung sáng ching, "chief city of the province of Kwángtung;" but when speaking of the city, the natives usually call it *sang ching*, "the provincial city," or "the capital of the province." The city is built on the north bank of the *Chú kiáng*, or Pearl river; it stands inland about sixty miles from the "great sea." From Húmun, (the Bogue or Bocca Tigris,) which the Chinese consider as the mouth of this river and the entrance to their inner waters, the merchantman, pursuing the best track, sails a few points to the west of north, until she arrives near the "first bar;" thence her course is almost due west to the anchorage at Whampoa. From that place, after leaving the ship, you continue on without changing your course, and passing by the city close on your right, you soon reach the Foreign Factories. These are situated a short distance from the southwest corner of the city, in $23^{\circ} 7' 10''$ N. lat., and $113^{\circ} 14' 30''$ E. of Greenwich, and about $3^{\circ} 30'$ W. of Peking. Of the factories some account will be given in the sequel.

The scenery around the city in the adjacent country is rich and diversified, but does not present any thing bold or grand. On the north and northeast of the city, the country is hilly and mountainous. In every other direction a wide prospect opens before you. The rivers and channels, which are very numerous, abound with fish, and are covered with a great variety of boats, which are continually passing to and from the neighboring towns and villages. Southward from the city, as far as the eye can see, the waters cover a considerable portion, perhaps one eighth, of the whole surface. Rice-fields and gardens occupy the low lands, with only here and there a few little hills and small groves of trees rising up to diversify the otherwise unbroken surface. The city itself—including all both within and without the walls—is not of very great extent; and though very populous, derives its chief importance from its extensive domestic and foreign trade.

The city of Canton is one of the oldest cities in this part of the empire; and, since its foundations were first laid, has undergone numerous changes. It is not easy, and perhaps not possible, to determine its original site and name, or to ascertain the time in which it was first built. But although it is not important to decide either of these questions, it may be interesting to the reader to have a brief account of what the Chinese themselves narrate, respecting one of their largest and most populous and wealthy cities. * * *

The historians of Canton are able to trace the origin of this city to the time of Nánwáng, one of the last emperors of the Chau dynasty, who reigned 2000 years ago. The city, which was then called *nán wú ching*, "the martial city of the south," was surrounded by nothing more than a kind of stockade, composed of bamboos and mud; and perhaps was not very much unlike some of the modern "strong holds" of the Malays. It was at first of narrow dimensions, but was afterwards enlarged, and seems to have been more than once removed from one place to another; and at different times, like the country itself, it has been called by different names, which it received either from its situation or from some passing occurrence. One of its earliest names, and one which is still used in books, was *yáng ching*, "the city of rams." This designation was obtained from the following occurrence: Five genii, clothed with garments of five different colors, and riding on rams of five different colors, met at the capital; each of the rams bore in his mouth a stalk of grain having six ears, and presented them to the people of the district, to whom the genii thus spake:

Yuen tsz' huán huái, yung wú kwáng kí;

May famine and dearth never visit your markets.

Having uttered these words, they immediately disappeared, and the rams were changed into stone. From this same occurrence, the city is also called "the city of genii," and "the city of grain;" and one of their temples is named "the temple of the five genii." This temple stands near one of the gates of the city which is called "the gate of the five genii;" and in it the five stone rams are to be seen to this day. There are many other legends interwoven with the history of the city, but we need not stop here to narrate them. * * *

That part of the city which is surrounded by a wall is built nearly in the form of a square, and is divided, by a wall running from east to west, into parts. The northern, which is much the largest part, is called the old city; the southern part is called the new city. Accord-

ing to some foreign as well as native books, the northern part was once "composed, as it were, of three different towns, separated by very high walls, but so conjoined, that the same gate served to go out from the one and enter the other." These divisions ceased long ago to exist. The new city was built at a much later period than the old. The entire circuit of the wall, which now includes both divisions of the city, is variously estimated by the Chinese. At a quick step we have walked the whole distance in little less than two hours, and think it cannot exceed six English miles. On the south side the wall runs nearly due east and west, parallel to the river, and distant from it perhaps fifteen or twenty rods. On the north, where the city "rests on the brow of a hill," the wall takes a serpentine course; and its base, at the highest point on the hill, is perhaps 200 or 300 feet above the surface of the river.

The walls are composed partly of stone and partly of bricks: the former is chiefly coarse, and forms the foundation and the lower part of the walls, and the arches of the gates: the latter are small and of a soft texture. In several places, particularly along the east side of the city, the elements have made such inroads on the walls as to afford satisfactory evidence, that before the prowess of a modern foe they would present but a feeble resistance. They rise nearly perpendicularly, and vary in height from twenty-five to thirty-five or forty feet. In thickness they are twenty or twenty-five feet. They are the highest and the most substantial on the north side, evidently so built because in that direction hostile bands would be the most likely to make an attack. A line of battlements, at intervals of a few feet, are raised on the top of the walls round the whole city; these the Chinese call *ching-jin*, literally, city-men; and in the rear of them there is a broad pathway. There are two "wings," or short walls, one at the southeast, and the other at the southwest corner, which stretch out from the main walls; these were designed to block up the narrow space between the walls and the ditches of the city. Through each of these there is a gate, in every respect similar to those of the city itself.

The *gates* of the city are sixteen in number: four of these lead through the wall which separates the old from the new city; so that there are only *twelve* outer gates. Commencing on the north and passing round to the west, south, and east, the following are the names of these twelve gates.

Chingpoh mun : this is the principal gate of the north ; before it, is a small semicircular space surrounded by a wall similar to that of the city ; it forms the entrance for governmental officers and the bearers of public dispatches, when arriving from Peking by land ; officers most commonly come to Canton in boats, in which case they usually make their entrance at one of the southern gates.

Chingsi mun : this is the only gate on the west which leads to the old city ; for a Chinese city this gate is very broad and high, perhaps about fifteen feet in width and twelve in height.

Táping mun : this is the only entrance into the new city on the west ; it is similar to the other western gate, but not so large.

Chuhlán mun : this is a small gate, and the first one you find after passing round the southwest corner of the city ; it is the nearest gate to the foreign factories.

Yülán mun : this is near the Chuhlán gate, and like it seems designed chiefly for the conveyance of heavy merchandise into the city.

Tsinghái mun : this perhaps was intended to be the water gate, as both its situation and name seem to indicate.

Wúsién mun is "the gate of the five genii," and has nothing remarkable except its name.

Yungtsing mun : there is nothing around this "gate of eternal purity" that can indicate such a name, but very much to suggest an opposite one ; it is moreover the gate which leads to the field of blood—the place where criminals are publicly decapitated.

Síáunán mun : this "small southern gate" is the sixth and last on the south of the city.

Yungán mun : this "gate of eternal rest" leads into the new city on the east, and corresponds in every respect with the Táiping gate on the west.

Chingtung mun : this is the only gate on the east which leads into the old city, and it corresponds with the Chingsi mun on the west, to which it stands directly opposite.

Síáupek mun : this "little northern gate" forms a convenient entrance for bringing in water and provisions, and also building materials, to supply the northern part of the city.

Having now gone round the city we pass to the inner gates. *Kwritch mun*. Reckoning from the west, this is the first gate in the wall which separates the old from the new city. *Táinán mun*, "the great southern gate," is the second. *Wanning mun* : is the third and

Tinghái mun is the fourth gate. Of these sixteen, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 13th, as we have numbered them above, belong to the district of Nánhái, and the other eight belong to that of Pwányii. A few soldiers are stationed at each of the gates, to watch them by day, and to close and guard them by night. They are shut at an early hour in the evening, and opened at dawn of day. Except on special occasions, no one is allowed to pass in or out during the nightwatches; but a small fee will usually open the way, yet always exposes the keepers to punishment.

We must now extend our description, so as to include the suburbs, the streets and buildings of which differ very little, if at all, from those within the walls. On the west they spread out nearly in the form of an isosceles triangle, opening to the northwest, having the river on the south, and the western wall of the city on the east, for its two equal sides. On the south they occupy the whole space between the wall and the river. On the east they are much less extensive than on the west. There are no buildings on the north, except a few small huts near the principal gate. Taken collectively, the suburbs are scarcely less extensive or less populous than the part of the city within the walls. * * *

In the buildings of Canton, we have doubtless as great a variety of structure and style, and as fair specimens of Chinese taste and art, as can be found in the whole empire. A large part of the city and suburbs is built on low ground or flats. Special care, therefore, is requisite in order to secure for houses and temples a solid basis. Near the river, and in all the most loose or muddy situations, houses are raised on wooden piles, which make their foundations nearly as secure as brick or stone could make them. In some cases the piles rise above the surface of the ground, and then the buildings, constructed of wood, rest directly on them: but in other instances the piles reach only within a few feet of the surface, and the remaining part of the foundation is made of mud, brick, or stone. When this is done, the walls of the houses are usually carried up and completed with the same materials. Not a few of the houses are entirely baseless, or have only a slender foundation of mud, of which also their walls are composed; and hence in severe rain-storms and overflowings of the river, such as frequently happen, many of the walls are prostrated.

Very few of the houses or temples of Canton have more than one

story, the halls of which are usually of the whole height of the fabric, without any concealment of the beams or rafters of the roof. On this account, the beams are often carved, and, as well as the rafters and tiles, painted. The tiles are sometimes glazed with a colored varnish. Terraces are often built above the roofs: and, when surrounded by a breast-work, afford in the cool of the day a pleasant and secure retreat, where people can ascend to enjoy a purer air, to secure a wider prospect, or to witness any event that transpires in the neighborhood. These terraces are not, perhaps, very unlike the flat roofs of other orientals. In some other points, also, there is a coincidence between the houses of the Chinese and those which are noticed in sacred literature. * * *

Temple of Honám.

This was originally a private garden; but afterwards, several hundred years ago, a priest, named Chíyueh, built up an establishment, which he called "the temple of ten thousand autumns," and dedicated it to Budha. It remained an obscure place, however, until about A. D. 1600, when a priest of eminent devotion, with his pupil Ahtsz', together with a concurrence of extraordinary circumstances, raised it to its present magnificence. In the reign of Kánghí, and as late as A. D. 1700, the province of Canton was not fully subjugated; and a son-in-law of the emperor, was sent hither to bring the whole country under his father's sway. This he accomplished, received the title of pingnán wáng, "king of the subjugated-south," and took up his head quarters in the temple of Honám. There were then thirteen villages on the island, which he had orders to exterminate for their opposition to the imperial forces. "Just before carrying into effect this order, the king Pingnán, a blood-thirsty man, cast his eyes on Ahtsz', a fat happy priest, and remarked, that if he lived on vegetable diet, he could not be so fat; he must be a hypocrite, and should be punished with death. He drew his sword to execute with his own hand the sentence; but his arm suddenly stiffened, and he was stopped from his purpose. That night a divine person appeared to him in a dream, and assured him, that Ahtsz' was a holy man, adding "you must not unjustly kill him." Next morning the king presented himself before Ahtsz', confessed his crime, and his arm was immediately restored. He then did obeisance to the priest, and took him for his tutor and guide; and morning and evening, the king waited on the priest as his servant.

"The inhabitants of the thirteen villages now heard of this miracle and solicited the priest to intercede in their behalf, that they might be rescued from the sentence of extermination. The priest interceded, and the king listened, answering thus: 'I have received an imperial order to exterminate these rebels; but since you, my master, say they now submit, be it so; I must, however, send the troops round to the several villages, before I can report to the emperor; I will do this, and then beg that they may be spared.' The king fulfilled his promise, and villages were saved. Their gratitude to the priest was unbounded; and estates, and incense, and money, were poured in upon him. The king also, persuaded his officers to make donations to the temple, and it became affluent from that day.

"The temple had then no hall to celestial kings; and at the outer gate there was a pool belonging to a rich man who refused to sell it, although Ahtsz' offered him a large compensation. The king, conversing with the priest one day, said, 'this temple is deficient, for it has no hall for the celestial kings;' the priest replied, 'a terrestrial king, please your highness, is the proper person to rear a pavilion to the celestial kings.' The king took the hint, and seized on the pool of the rich man, who was now very glad to present it without any compensation; and he gave command, moreover, that a pavilion should be completed in fifteen days; but at the priest's intercession, the workmen were allowed one month to finish it; and by laboring diligently night and day, they accomplished it in that time."

Such is the history of the temple of Honam, the largest and best endowed religious establishment in Canton.—Honam is an island, and is situated, as its name denotes, (literally translated,) "south of the river;" but the village, which for a considerable distance lines the bank of the Chúkiáng directly opposite to the city, may be considered as forming a part of its southern suburbs. As the family residences of several principal Chinese merchants, and the open fields lying beyond the village, together with the attractions of the "joss-house," make Honam a place of frequent resort for strangers who visit Canton, some further particulars concerning the present extent and condition of the temple, may be acceptable.

Its buildings, which are chiefly of brick, are numerous, and occupy, with the gardens belonging to the temple, six or eight English acres. The grounds are surrounded by a high wall. Crossing the river a few rods east of the foreign factories, directly after landing, you enter the outer gate, pass through a long courtyard to a second,

called 'the hill gate,' over which Háchwáng, the name of the temple, is written in large capitals. Here, as you stand in the gateway, you see two colossal figuras—images of deified warriors, stationed the one on your right, the other on your left, to guard, day and night, the entrance to the inner courts. Passing further on, through another court, you enter "the palace of the four great celestial kings"—images of ancient heroes. Still advancing, a broad pathway conducts you up to the great, powerful palace. *Procul O procul este profani!* You are now in the presence of "the three precious Budhas," three stately images representing the past, the present, and the future, Budha. The hall, in which these images are placed, is about one hundred feet square, and contains numerous altars, statues, &c., it is occupied by the priests while celebrating their daily vespers, usually at about 5 o'clock P. M. Further onward, there are other halls, filled with other images, among which that of 'the goddess of mercy' is the most worthy of notice.

On the right side, after you have entered the temple, there is a long line of apartments, one of which is used for a printing office; and others are formed into narrow cells for the priests; or into stalls and pens for pigs, fowls, &c. These animals are brought to the temple by devout devotees, when they come to make or pay vows to the beings who inhabit the temple. On the left side, there is another set of apartments—a pavilion for Kwán fútsz', a military demigod; a hall for the reception of visitors; a treasury; retreat for *ti-tsáng wáng*, 'the king of hades'; the chief priest's room; a dining hall; and a kitchen. Beyond these, there is a spacious garden, at the extremity of which there is a mausoleum, wherein the ashes of the burnt priests are, once a year, deposited; also a furnace for burning their dead bodies, and a little cell in which the jars containing their ashes are kept, till the annual season of opening the mausoleum returns. There are likewise tombs for the bodies of those who leave money for their burial. There are about 175 priests now in temple. They are supported in part by property belonging to the establishment, and partly by their private resources. Only a few, and a very few, of them are well educated. * * *

The only two pagodas in this city, are the Hwátáh or 'adorned pagoda,' so called in contradistinction to the second, the Kwángtáh 'unadorned pagoda.' They both stand near the west gate of the old city; and, when approaching Canton from the east, they are the first objects that arrest the attention of the traveler. The geomancers

say, the whole city is like a great junk: the two pagodas are her masts, the five story house (which rises on the hill close by the northern wall,) her stern-sheets! The Hwátáh was built more than thirteen hundred years ago; it has nine stories, is octagonal, and 170 feet in height. The Kwángtáh was built in the time of the Táng dynasty, which closed A. D. 906. It is broad at the base, and slender towards the top. Its height is 160 feet. Anciently it was surmounted by 'a golden cock, which turned every way, with the wind; but that was broken down and carried off to the capital, and its place afterwards supplied by a wooden one, which long since disappeared.

Trades of Canton.

The *manufactories and trades* of Canton are numerous. There is no machinery, properly so called, and consequently there are no extensive manufacturing establishments, similar to those which, in modern times and under the power of machinery, have grown up in Europe. The Chinese know nothing of the economy of time.—Much of the manufacturing business required to supply the commercial houses of Canton is performed at Fuhshán, a large town situated a few miles westward; still the number of hands employed and the amount of labor performed here, are by no means inconsiderable. There are annually about seventeen thousand persons, men, women, and children, engaged in weaving silk; their looms are simple, and their work is generally executed with neatness. The number of persons engaged in manufacturing cloth of all kinds, is about 50,000; when there is a pressing demand for work, the number of laborers is considerably increased; they occupy about 2,500 shops, averaging usually twenty in each shop. We have heard it said, that some of the Chinese females, who devote their time to embroidering the choicest of their fabrics, secure a profit of twenty, and sometimes even twenty-five dollars per month. The shoemakers are also numerous, and they support an extensive trade: the number of workmen is about 4,200. Those likewise who work in wood, brass, iron, stone, and various other materials, are numerous; and those who engage in each of these respective occupations form, to a certain degree, a separate community, and have each their own laws and rules for the regulation of their business. The book trade of Canton is important; but we have not been able to obtain particulars concerning its extent.

The *barbers* of Canton form a separate department, and no one is allowed to discharge the duties of tonsor until he has obtained a

license. According to their records, the number of the fraternity in Canton, at the present time, is 7,300.

There is another body of men here, which we must not pass over in silence, but which we know not how to designate or to describe; we refer to the medical community. That these men command high respect and esteem whenever they show themselves skillful in their profession, there can be no doubt; it is generally admitted also, that individuals do now and then by long experience and observation become able practitioners: but as a community they are anything, rather than masters of 'the healing art.' They are very numerous, amounting, probably, to not less than two thousand.

No inconsiderable part of the multitude which composes the population of Canton live in boats. There are officers appointed by government to regulate and control this portion of the inhabitants of the city. Every boat, of all the various sizes and descriptions which are seen here, is registered; and it appears that the whole number, on the river adjacent the city, is eighty-four thousand. A very large majority of these are *tán-kü* (egg-house) boats; these are generally not more than twelve or fifteen feet long, about six broad, and so low that a person can scarcely stand up in them; their covering, which is made of bamboo, is very light and can be easily adjusted to the state of the weather. Whole families live in these boats; and in coops lashed on the outside of them, they often rear large broods of ducks and chickens, designed to supply the city markets. Passage-boats, which daily move to and from the neighboring villages and hamlets; ferry-boats, which are constantly crossing and re-crossing the river; huge canal-boats, laden with produce from the country; cruises; pleasure-boats, &c., complete the list of these floating habitations, and present to the stranger a very interesting scene.

Population of Canton.

The *population* of Canton is a difficult subject, about which there has been considerable diversity of opinion. The division of the city, which brings a part of it in Nánhái and a part in Fwányü, precludes the possibility of ascertaining the exact number of inhabitants. The facts which we have brought into view in the preceding pages, perhaps, will afford the data for making an accurate estimate of the population of the city. There are, we have already seen, 50,000 persons engaged in the manufacture of cloth, 7,300 barbers, and 4,200 shoemakers; but these three occupations employing 61,500

individuals, do not probably include more than one fourth part of the craftsmen of the city; allowing this to be the fact, the whole number of mechanics will amount to 246,000. These we suppose are a fourth part of the whole population, exclusive of those who live on the river. In each of the 84,000 boats there are not, on an average, less than three individuals, making a total of 252,000. If now to these we add four times 246,000 (which is the number of mechanics) we have a total of 1,236,000 as the probable number of inhabitants of Canton. This number may be far from the truth; no one, however, who has had opportunity of visiting the city, of passing through its streets, and viewing the multitudes that throng them, will think of its being much less than 1,000,000.

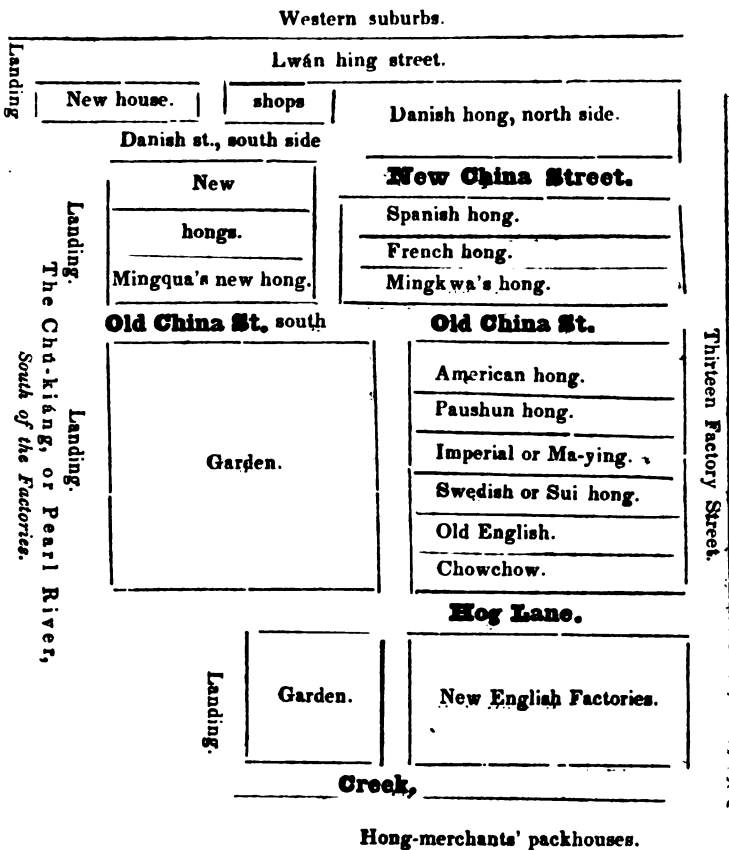
It only remains now in conclusion, to remark briefly concerning the influence which Canton is exerting on the character and destinies of this nation. Intelligent natives admit that more luxury and dissipation and crime exist here, than in any other part of the empire; at the same time, they maintain that more enterprise, more enlarged views, and more general information, prevail among the higher classes of the inhabitants of Canton, than are found in most of their other large cities: these bad qualities are the result of a thrifty commerce acting on those who are not guided by high moral principles; the good, which exist in a very limited degree, result from an intercourse with 'distant barbarians.' The contempt and hatred which the Chinese authorities have often exhibited towards foreigners, and the indifference and disdain with which the nation generally has looked down upon everything not their own, ought to be strongly reprobated; on the other hand, the feelings which foreigners have often cherished and the disposition and conduct which they have too frequently manifested towards this people, are such as should never have existed; still, notwithstanding all these disadvantages, we think that the intercourse between the inhabitants of the western world and the Chinese has been beneficial to the latter. Hitherto this intercourse has been purely commercial; and science, literature, and all friendly and social offices, have been disregarded; but men are beginning to feel that they have moral obligations to discharge, and that they are bound by most sacred ties to interest themselves in the mental improvement of their fellowmen.

[N. B. The foregoing Notices of Canton were first written for the Chinese *Repository, in which a more extended account has been given of the provincial city.]

THE THIRTEEN FACTORIES,

or 十三行 *Shih sán háng*.

The accompanying diagram will afford those who have not visited Canton, some idea of the position and plan of the "Thirteen Factories," *Shih sán háng* (or *shap sán hong*). By a reference to the XIV volume of the Chinese Repository, the manner of numbering them, so as to make out "thirteen," will be seen. The two gardens are a part of the premises assigned to foreigners, and though very small are their only safe promenades, no house having one of its own. The Creek,—on the east of the factories—separates them from several of the large ware-houses of the old hong-merchants, and runs north parallel with the western wall of the city. The Thirteen-factory street, running east and west on the north of the factories, is a great thorough-fare: eastward, after passing over the Creek, it leads on to Carpenters' Square, and to the city gates and the Imperial landing place in front of the city. There are two small custom-house stations within the lines of the factories, one at the mouth of the Creek, and one at the end of Hog Lane, on the corner of the western Garden: also a police station in Old China street, near the American factory. Beyond *Lwán-hing* street and the Thirteen-factory street on the west and north, for miles are densely populated suburbs. On the west side of Hog Lane and on both sides of Old and New China streets are lines of Chinese shops. The north ends of several of the factories, (indeed of all excepting the New English) are also occupied by Chinese shops, the foreigners, however, having narrow passages through them into the—street. The Consol-house is situated on the north side of the Thirteen-factory street, at the head of Old China Street, and has recently been made a military station, for a Chinese guard stationed there for the better protection of the factories.



ANCHORAGE AT WHAMPOA.

This is about ten miles east from the Factories, and is the place where all foreign vessels, excepting small schooners, anchor, discharge and receive their cargoes. The town of Whampoa is on a strip of land between two branches of the river just above the anchorage westward. On the south of the anchorage are, to the westward, French Island, and Danes Island to the east of the former.

NOTICES OF HONGKONG.

ACCORDING to the terms laid down in the Royal Charter, the island of Hongkong and its dependencies are situated between lat. $22^{\circ} 9'$ and $22^{\circ} 21'$ N., and in long $114^{\circ} 18'$ east from the meridian of Greenwich. The island formerly belonged to 新安縣 *Sin'án hien*, the district of Sin'án, or *Sanón*. It lies opposite to 九龍 *Kiú-lung* or *Kaulung*, on the main, the extreme southern point of which is 尖沙嘴 *Tsien-shá tsui*, or *Tsimshá tsui*. The name 香港 *Hiáng-kiáng* or *HONGKONG*—"Fragrant Streams," is the proper name of one of the small streams on the south side of the island, and by foreigners has been given to the whole island. Its waters have been surveyed by sir Edward Belcher, and a chart drawn delineating the exact shape of the entire coast. Were the neck of land that lies south of Chikchü cut off and transferred to the bay of Tái-tám, so as to fill it up, the shape of the island would then be like a right-angled triangle, the right angle being at the northeast; the northern and eastern sides of the island, the one eight miles and the other five, would form the base and perpendicular of the triangle; and a third line, stretching from the northwest to the southeast, would make the hypotenuse. The sailing distance round the island is twenty-six and eighty-five hundredths ($26\frac{85}{100}$) miles; but if one should follow the line of coast, the distance would be increased one third or one half. The longest line from the northwest to the southeast is nine miles. The whole of the island consists of hills and ridges, intersected by many valleys and dells, abounding with springs and rivulets of excellent water.

The following are the principal places known to the Chinese, on and near the island. We give their own characters, and the sounds in both the common language and in the Canton Dialect.

- | | | |
|--------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. 硬頭山 | <i>Ngáng-tau Shán,</i> | <i>Ngáng-táu shán.</i> |
| 2. 上灣 | <i>Sháng Wán,</i> | <i>Shéung wán,</i> |

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 3. 中 鑊 | Chung Wán, | <i>Chung wán.</i> |
| 4. 下 一 | Hiá Wán, | <i>Há wán.</i> |
| 5. 裙 帶 路 | Kiun-tái Lú, | <i>Kwan-tái lú.</i> |
| 6. 黃 坭 埗 | Hwáng-ní Chung, | <i>Wóng-nai chung.</i> |
| 7. 掃 埗 | Sau-kán Pú, | <i>Sò-kón pú.</i> |
| 8. 燈 籠 洲 | Tang-lung Chau, | <i>Tang-lung chau.</i> |
| 9. 紅 香 爐 | Hung-hiáng Lú, | <i>Hung-héung lú.</i> |
| 10. 鷄 聞 門 | Ki-cháh Mun, | <i>Kai-cháp mún.</i> |
| 11. 筲 箕 灣 | Shau-ki Wán, | <i>Shau-ki wán.</i> |
| 12. 柴 灣 | Chái-Wán, | <i>Chái wán.</i> |
| 13. 鯉 魚 門 | Lí-yü Mun, | <i>Lí-yü mú.</i> |
| 14. 打 浪 角 | Tá-láng Kióh, | <i>Tá-lóng kók.</i> |
| 15. 打 浪 灣 | Tá-láng Wán, | <i>Tá-lóng wán.</i> |
| 16. 細 灣 | Sí Wán, | <i>Sai wán.</i> |
| 17. 石 澳 | Shí'áu, | <i>Shik ò.</i> |
| 18. 散 石 灣 | Sán-shí Wán, | <i>Sán-shik wán.</i> |
| 19. 雙 箸 | Shwáng Chú, | <i>Shéung chú.</i> |
| 20. 雙 箸 門 | Shwáng-chú Mun, | <i>Shéung chú mún.</i> |
| 21. 大 潭 頭 | Tá-tán Táu, | <i>Tái-tán tau,</i> |
| 22. 大 潭 | Tá-tán, | <i>Tái-tán.</i> |
| 23. 爛 柴 角 | Lán-chái Kióh, | <i>Lán-chái kók.</i> |
| 24. 赤 柱 | Chi Chú, | <i>Chik chú.</i> |
| 25. 春 砍 角 | Chung-kán Kióh, | <i>Chung-hóm kók.</i> |
| 26. 淺 水 灣 | Tsien-shúi Wán, | <i>Tsim-shui wán.</i> |
| 27. 深 水 一 | Shin-shúi Wán, | <i>Sham-shui wán.</i> |
| 28. 香 港 | Hiáng Kiáng, | <i>Héung-kóng.</i> |
| 29. 石 牌 灣 | Shi-pái Wán, | <i>Shik pái wán,</i> |
| 30. 大 樹 一 | Tá-shú Wán, | <i>Tái-shú wán,</i> |
| 31. 馬 料 河 | Má liáu Hó, | <i>Má-liú hó.</i> |
| 32. 大 口 灣 | Tá-kau Wán, | <i>Tai-hau wán,</i> |
| 33. 梗 山 頭 | Kang-shán Tau, | <i>Kang-shán tau.</i> |

34.	義律灣	Í-liu Wán,	<i>Í-lut wán; Elliots Bay</i>
25.	新安縣	Sin-án Hien,	<i>San-ón ün.</i>
26.	尖沙嘴	Tsien-shá Tsúi,	<i>Tsim-shá tsui.</i>
37.	九龍汛	Kiú-lung Sín,	<i>Kau-lung sun.</i>
38.	南堂	Nán Táng,	<i>Nám tóng.</i>
39.	螺洲	Ló Chau.	<i>Ló chau.</i>
40.	豸崗	Má Káng,	<i>Mú kóng.</i>
41.	青洲	Tsing Chau,	<i>Tsing chau.</i>
42.	下鴨里	Hiá-yáh Lí,	<i>Há-áp lì.</i>
43.	上鴨里	Sháng-yáh Lí,	<i>Sháng-áp lì.</i>
44.	青洲	Tsing Chau,	<i>Msing chau.</i>
45.	達茅	Máu Táh,	<i>Mau tát.</i>
46.	黃竹角	Hwáng-chu Kióh,	<i>Wóng-chuk kóh.</i>
47.	石牌灣	Shi-pái Wán,	<i>Shik-pay wán.</i>
48.	圓角頭	Yuen-kióh Tau,	<i>Yún-kók tau.</i>
49.	深灣	Shin Wán,	<i>Sham wán.</i>
50.	圓角	Yuen-kióh,	<i>Yáu kók.</i>
51.	南了尾	Nán-yáh Wí,	<i>Nám-ú mí.</i>
52.	大灣底	Tái-wán Tí,	<i>Tái-wán tai.</i>
53.	蒲蘆嘴	Pú-lú Tsúi,	<i>Pò-lú tsui.</i>
54.	榕樹灣	Yung-shú Wán,	<i>Yung-shú wán.</i>
55.	北角頭	Pè-kióh Tau,	<i>Pak-kok wán.</i>
56.	寒姑灣	Se-kú Wán,	<i>Sak-kú wán.</i>
57.	校椅洲	Kiáu-í Chau,	<i>Káu-í chau.</i>

Table of distances around the island of Hongkong.

From No. 57 to No. 8 Green island (Kiau-i chau) to Kelllet's				
	Island (Tanglung chau), is	-	-	4.0 miles
8 to 11	„ Shaukì wan	-	-	1.7 „
14 to 13	„ Líyü mun	-	-	1.4 „
13 to 17	„ Shì-áu	-	-	1.9 „
17 to 18	„ Súnshi wán	-	-	2.0 „
18 to 19	„ Shwáng chú	-	-	1.6 „

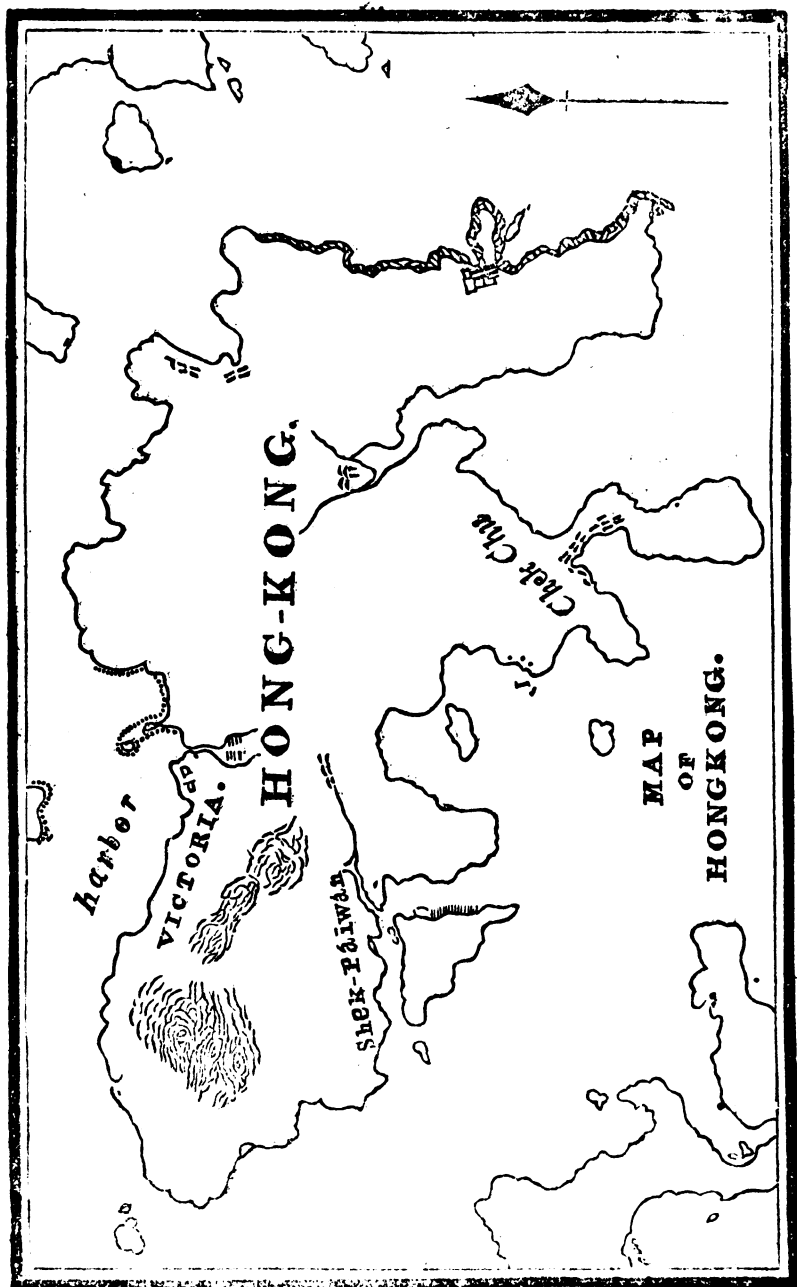
19 to 23	„	Lánchai kioh	-	-	-	1.6	„
23 to 49	„	Shin wan	-	-	-	2.1	„
49 to 42	„	Hiayáh li	-	-	-	1.6	„
42 to 30	„	Tashú wán	-	-	-	2.1	„
30 to 57	„	Green island	-	-	-	2.4	„

23.4 miles

The above are geographical miles of 2035 yards each; the island therefore is 26.85 English miles in circumference.

On the northern shore of Hongkong, about midway between the extreme eastern and western points of the island, close to the beach upon the western side of Wángnai Chung, and within a stone's cast of the house of the Morrison Education Society, there is a hillock, the position of which, as carefully ascertained by sir Edward Belcher, is in $22^{\circ} 16' 30''$ N. lat., and $114^{\circ} 08' 30''$ E. long. This point, therefore, for all general purposes, may be considered as giving us the true position of Hongkong.

The little map on the following page, printed from a rude block cut by a Chinese, shows the exact shape of the island, which somewhat resembles a right angled triangle, the northeastern point of the island being the right angle. Starting from the headland near the islet off the northwest point of Mount Kellett; thence going on through the village of little Hongkong, touching the headland of Deep-water Bay, and leaving Shallow water Bay and Chekchú close on your right, you will pass near the centre of Tytam harbor, and reach the extreme southeast point of the island. This is the longest right line that can be drawn in Hongkong, and is about nine miles in length. The longest line, that can be drawn due east and west will not exceed eight miles; and from north to south it would be about five miles. The shortest sailing distance round the island is twenty-six miles and eighty-five hundredths. The islet before alluded to, off the northwest of Hongkong, is Green island. North of Green island is the entrance from the river of Canton, through *Kap-shúi Mun*, or Swift-water Passage. The point of land, north of the harbor of Victoria, is the extreme of Kaulung, called by the Chinese *Tsien sha tsui*. Still to the eastward there is seen, on the little map, another point of land. The passage between it and Hongkong is the Li-yü (Lyee) Mun. Thence you pass round the southeastern point of the island into Tytam Bay, at the head of which is the village of the same name. Sailing round the next point, called



Tytam promontory, and steering a course due northwest, between the Lamma and Hongkong, you will enter the harbor of Victoria near Green island.

The surface of Hongkong is exceedingly uneven, rising into numerous ridges and peaks, and having only a few narrow patches of level and arable land. The highest peak, called "Victoria," does not exceed two thousand feet. In the deep ravines, there are streams of excellent and neverfailing water. Names have been given, on Belcher's chart to several peaks, and their heights indicated. Thus, "Victoria, or "Possession peak," is 1825 feet; "High West," is 1774 feet; "Mount Gough," 1575; "Mount Kellett," 1131; "Mount Parker," 1711; "Pottinger peak," 1016 feet.

In the vallies and on the hill sides, in many places, you may find a deep rich soil, and a luxuriant covering of tall coarse grass. Forest and fruit trees appear only here and there. If planted they would no doubt grow plentifully. Previously to 1841, nearly every patch of arable ground was cultivated, yielding rich crops of rice, peas, beans, sweet potatoes, &c.

Trap, granite, and hornblend, are the principle rocks. The first named seems to be the most plentiful. Much of the granite is found in large round masses, and is procured in great abundance for building. Much of the soil along the ridges is mere disintegrated rock, and in some places the strata of new earth are as distinctly seen as they could have been ween solid rock.

Victoria, the capital of the colony and the seat of the government, has as yet little more than the outlines of a city. Its length from east to west is nearly three miles. It has been proposed to divide it into three districts—Central, Eastern, and Western.

For further particulars the reader is referred to the Chinese Repository vol. XIV. p. 293, &c., vol. XV. p. 135, and to the Hongkong Almanack and Directory.

The population of Hongkong in 1841 was 7,450; at the end of 1845 it was estimated to be 13,330; and at the present time, end of 1846, it may be 15,000 or even more.

NOTICES OF MACAO.

Topographical description, &c.

Macao is situated 22d deg. 11 min. 30 sec. north latitude, and 113 deg. 32 min. 30 sec. east of Greenwich, on a rocky peninsula renowned, long before the Portuguese settled on it, for its safe harbor; then by foreign writers denominated Ama-ngo, port of Ama, in reference to an idol temple near the Bar Fort, the goddess of which is called Ama. In 1583 the Portuguese gave it the name "Porto de nome de Deos," and "Porto de Amacao," the etymology of Macao: later it was also called "Cidade do nome de Deos do porto de Macao," at present it is "*Cidade do santo nom. de Deos de Macao.*" The mandarins, I am told, designate the name of the port by the characters Gaou-mun, and that of the city by Gaou-king: Aou-mun is a provincial pronounciation of Gaou-mun. This hilly settlement is dependent on the Hiáng-shán hien, a city of the third class, in the province of Kwáng-tung, but separated from the large island, Hiáng-shán, by a wall drawn across the neck of land from shore to shore. Two principal ranges of hills, one running from south to north, the other from east to west, may be considered as forming an angle, the base of which leans upon the river or anchoring place. Its level ground, with the exception of a few habitations of European architecture, is filled by the Bazar, and a great many Chinese shops for tradesmen and mechanics: the traveller's attention is roused by a variety of public and private buildings, raised on the declivities, skirts and heights of hillocks. On the lofty mount eastward, called Charil, is a fort, enclosing the hermitage of Na. Sra. da Guia; westward is Nil-lau, on the top of which stands the hermitage of Na. Sra. da Penha; entering a wide semi-circular bay, which faces the east, on the right hand, we have the Fort St. Francis; on the left, that of Na. Sra. de Bomparto: and before us, on landing, a broad, airy, spacious quay—"Praya Grande," and many pretty houses, among which is the residence of the Governor, and that of the Minister. To the east of the town is a field, "Campo," which stretches itself out to the very boundary wall, that closes the prison of Macao. The territory is scarcely eight miles in circuit. Its greatest length from north-east to south-west, being under three miles, and its breadth less than a mile. The Portuguese estimate the Peninsula at a little more than

a league in length; its mid-breath at less than a single mile. The first geometrical delineation of Macao was undertaken and executed by Manoël de Agote, chief factor of the royal Spanish Phillippine Company in China, and Mr. de Guignes, the younger. You will find Agote's map inserted in the collection of drawings, appertaining to the "Account of the Embassy of Lord Macartney to China," and that of de Guignes in his "Voyage á Peking." In 1808, by command of the supreme government, a map was made by Joaquim Bento de Foncéica. The peninsula is nearly surrounded by sheets of water, subject to the influence of ebb and flood from the gulf of China. The regular monsoonwinds, the streams of salubrious water, bursting out at the foot of Charil and Nillau, and the benefit of a well stocked bazar, render Macao wholesome and comfortable, though now and then—but seldom—it is shaken by the convulsive motions of earthquakes; it is oftener visited by dreadful typhoons, a species of hurricanes. * * *

Chinese chronologists have noted down, that in the 30th year of the reign of Kiá-tsing, [1535] one foreign vessel appeared, and in [1537] another on the coast of the gulf of China. The merchants required and obtained permission to land and to raise a few huts for temporary shelter, and the drying of goods, which had been damaged on board the ships. That this accommodation was granted between 1522, when the Portuguese were driven from San-shan, and the time taken up for negociating a reconciliation, is by no means unlikely. During the lapse of eighteen or twenty years, [1537, 1557] the Chinese and the Portuguese met again, it seems, for trade, either at Tamáo or Lampacáo. In 1557 the parties concurred at Macao, because the mandarins permitted strangers to fix themselves on a *desert* island, then known by the denomination of *Amangao*. Such is the statement Fernão Mendes Pinto has given us, in his peregrinations or voyages. This assertion is not contradicted by any of the contemporary authors, who wrote of the first exploits of their countrymen in China. The gentlemen to whom the terms could not be unknown were Jesuits, for a few of them came hither in 1562. With them, Mathew Ricci coming [1582] from India, spent some time, and must have been intimate; being a man of learning, of an enquiring spirit—a Jesuit—he naturally enough asked on what footing foreigners stood, in respect to China. Had they been settled by right of conquest, he would undoubtedly have recorded, on the

Italian Journal he kept, the cause of the war and the articles of pacification.

For full account of Macao, See "An Historical Sketch of the Portuguese Settlements in China by Sir Andrew Ljungstedt, published in 1836.

The population, &c.

The Chinese population of Macao was estimated by Sir, Andrew, (see p. 31, in his book,) at "about 30,000 individuals, or at least six times greater than the vassals of Portugal actually are."

Since Sir Andrew wrote great changes have taken place in the regulations of Macao. It is now a free port. A new set of Commercial Regulations were formed between Kiyng and M. Pinto in 1843. See Chi. Rep. vol. XIII. p. 276. New Regulations for the customs were published in March 1845, (see Chi. Rep. vol. XIV. p. 154.) The official notification, declaring Macao to be a *Free Port*, was published in Macao 28th Feb. 1846, and appeared in the papers of the day. See Friend of China, &c.

The following, from the Boletim do Governo, Macao, Nov. 5th, 1846, appeared in the China Mail, Nov. 19th, 1846.

More than thirty of the most respectable merchants of Macao, according to the invitation of His Excellency, met at noon to-day at his residence, the object being to request that His Excellency would adopt measures for securing in some way regularity in the providing for the public expenditure. His Excellency explained to them the circumstances of the establishment with his usual frankness, and his suggestions were cordially received. The Commendador Jorge and João Baptista immediately offered to advance \$15,000 in three months, and afterwards other gentlemen took upon themselves the expenses of the establishment up to the end of June next, receiving letters upon the Financial Agent at London and upon the Naval Pay-Master in Lisbon. This, the governor was of opinion, would allow sufficient time to regulate the finances.—All those invited retired satisfied, having enjoyed another opportunity of showing their patriotism; and His Excellency was exceedingly satisfied by the ready disposition of these gentlemen in aiding the government.

We give below a list of the gentlemen in the same order as their signatures are found on the conditions made at government house:—

Jozé V. Jorge, and João B. Gomes,—promise to subscribe 15,000 dollars towards the expenses of November, December, and January.

Guilherme F. Brainston, and Antonio C. Brandão,—whatever is necessary towards the expenses of the month of February.

Francisco J. de Paiva, Jozé B. Goularte, Claudio Ignacio da Silva, Manoel Pereira, and Jozé F. d'Oliveira,—whatever is necessary towards the expenses of March and April.

Maximiano J. d'Aquino, Lourenço Marques, and Camillo L. de Souza,—whatever is necessary towards the expenses of May.

Joaquim Peres da Silva, Maximiano A. dos Remedios, Miguel Antonio de Souza, and Filipe J. de Freitas,—whatever is necessary towards the expenses of June.

Snr. Bernardo Estevão Carneiro offered to supply whatever should be wanting in the \$15,000 advanced by Sra. Jorge and Gomes, for the three months beginning with the 1st inst., and to bear the expenses of freight and passage of the Officers to be sent this year in his ship to Goa.



PORT REGULATIONS SHANGHAI.

THE following regulations, published by direction of H. B. M. plenipotentiary, in the China Mail, from which we copy them, indicate a state of things at Shānghái very different, in some respects, from what exists at Canton, especially in the limits foreigners are allowed for exercise.

I. The Limits of the Port, on the sea side, are defined within the Lines formed by Paou-shan Point bearing west, and the Battery on the right bank at the mouth of the river below Woosung bearing south-west. The Anchorage for loading and discharging cargo is off the Custom House, and extends from the river called the Woosung Kow to that called the Yang-King-Pang. For more detailed instructions on this head, the taking in and discharging of ballast, &c., &c., masters of vessels are required to apply at the Consulate.

2. Pilots can be obtained at Woosung to bring vessels up. In case of necessity, a gun will always bring one off, but the usual signal should first be hoisted. Pilots to take vessels down can be obtained at Shanghae, on application at the Consulate. Each pilot is authorised by Letter under the consular seal to act; and the amount he is duly authorised to demand as a just remuneration for his services, is specified therein.

3. All vessels must be moored within the period of two tides from the time of their arrival at the anchorage, and in no case can a vessel, after she is moored, move or shift her berth, without permission from the Consulate.

4. Masters of vessels will report themselves within twenty-four hours after arrival, unless Sunday should intervene; and they will strictly attend, in all other points, to Article III., of the General Regulations of Trade.

5. Masters requiring to beach their vessels for the purpose of inspection or repair, must apply at the Consulate for instructions.

6. No goods can be landed, shipped, or trans-shipped after sunset or before sunrise, or between Saturday evening and Monday morning; and no work is to be done on board vessels in harbour on Sunday, except such as may be necessary for the cleanliness and safety of the ship.

7. The discharge of fire-arms from the merchant vessels in harbor is strictly prohibited, as also from the residences of British subjects.

8. Masters of vessels are required to report any passengers at the same time as the arrival of the ship; and seamen and persons belonging to the vessels in harbour are not to be permitted to go on shore without a responsible officer in charge—the masters being held distinctly responsible for the conduct of their men on shore. In the event of any men on liberty remaining on shore after sunset, the master is required without delay to send an officer to find and take them on board. Due and timely notice must also be given of the number and the names of passengers on board of any vessels leaving the port.

9. All cases of death, whether on board a British vessel, or on shore in the residence of a British subject, must be reported within twenty-four hours, together with the best information attainable of the cause of death in cases of sudden demise, to H. M. Consul, who will give directions respecting the place of interment.

10. Accidents involving personal injury, loss of life or of property, whether on shore, or in the river from collision of vessels, to be reported at the Consulate as soon as practicable; and in cases of theft, peculation, or assault, where British and Chinese subjects are both concerned, a Chinese, if guilty of any criminal act, and there be no officers of his country at hand, may be conveyed to H. M. Consul. But under no circumstances will British subjects be permitted to use violence to Chinese offenders, or take steps against the Chinese for the redress of their grievances.

11. The distance to which British subjects may proceed into the interior for exercise or pleasure, is limited by the time required for the excursion. Twenty-four hours has been fixed as the longest period of absence from Shanghai. This permission does not extend to sailors.

12. All British subjects are required to register at the Consulate within twenty-four hours after their arrival in the port, masters of vessels, their officers, and crew borne on the ship's papers excepted.

RUTHERFORD ALCCOK, *Consul*.

British Consulate, Shanghai, November 6th, 1846.

PROHIBITIONS AT CANTON.

SHE, by imperial pleasure acting magistrate of Nánhái, promoted ten degrees and recorded ten times, honored with the title of sub-prefect and advanced to the prefecture of the department of Loting, puts forth these *prohibitions*.

It is clear that, of the foreigners coming to Canton to trade, none except merchants and their rich assistants are allowed to go to the factories. Besides these, sailors and so forth, one and all are forbidden to go on shore; and even the merchants and their assistants are not to presume to go to any other place.

Now, the provincial military examinations being at hand, it is feared that the foreigners will be hastening away to the Eastern Parade to see the archery of the cavalry and infantry; that many crowding forward, some may chance, in the disorder and excitement of the moment, to get injured; or that the foreigners, not knowing how to dodge, may get wounded by the flying arrows. Therefore it is right to put forth prohibitions.

Accordingly these commands are put forth, to the hong merchants, the linguists, the constables, the boat and sedan people, &c., for their full information. You must, acting in conformity thereto and keeping the laws, inform the foreigners that they must not go to the Parade to see the archery. If any dare oppose, the said hong merchants and linguists shall be prosecuted and punished. The boat and sedan people, also, must not presume to carry the foreigners thither. If any dare to act otherwise, they shall be seized and punished as soon as detected.

Let every one tremblingly obey. Let there be no opposition to this special proclamation.

October 25th 1846. To be pasted up in front of the Public Hall of the hong merchants [at the head of Old China street].

Note. We subjoin the original of the foregoing edict, giving, along with it, a literal translation, word for word; after which, we shall add "a declaration" from their excellencies, Kiying and Hwáng, and some comments of our own.

PROCLAMATION,

*Copied from the official document, posted up at the head of
Old China Street.*

欽 加 同 知 銜 署 南 海 縣 事
Imperially promoted joint knower title, acting *Nán-hái* district affairs,
准 陞 羅 定 直 隸 州 正 堂
permitted advance *Lo-ting* direct rule department principal incumbent,
加 十 級 紀 錄 十 次 史 爲
promoted ten degrees recorded meritoriously ten times, *Shi*, makes
飾 禁 事 照 得 洋 人 來 粵
regulations prohibit affairs. Clear it-is, Ocean men coming-to Canton
貿 易 止 許 正 商 財 副
barter exchange, only are-allowed principal merchants rich assistants
到 行 其 餘 水 手 人 等 一
to-come-to Factories; these besides water hands' men and-so-forth, one
概 不 許 上 岸 卽 正 商 財 副
all not allowed to-go-upon shore; even principal merchants rich assistants
亦 不 得 擅 往 別 處 今 武 鄉 場
also not can assume go-to other place. Now military provincial examination
在 邇 恐 各 洋 人 輒 赴 東 較 場
being near, tis-feared divers Ocean men abruptly go-to eastern try arena
看 射 馬 步 箭 人 多 擠 擁 或 一 時
to-see shoot horse foot arrows, men many crowd round, chance one time
枉 躁 動 手 傷 人 或 當 較 射 之
perverse obtrusive shake hand wound men, chance just try shooting's
時 洋 人 不 諳 閃 避 爲 箭 所 傷
time, Ocean men not versed-in dodging back, are arrows that-which wound.
合 行 示 禁 爲 此 示 諭
Tis-right to-take-up proclaim prohibitions, For this publish command
行 商 通 事 及 各 地 保 小
traveling merchants, communicate affairs, with each earth protector, small
艇 小 轎 人 等 知 悉 爾 等 務 宜
boat, small sedan people classes know comprehend; youclasses must needs

遵照守法傳知洋人不得往

obey conform keep laws, communicate inform Ocean men, not can go-to

較場觀射如敢故違，定提該

try arena see shoot. If dare intentionally oppose, assuredly take said

行商通事究處其小艇

traveling merchants communicate affairs prosecute punish. The small boat

小轎人等亦不得擅行抬送

small sedan people classes, also not can presume go take-up forward

洋人住看倘敢抗違一經查出

Ocean men go-to see. If dare offend, oppose once have searched out,

立拿重究各宜凜遵毋

thereupon seize severely prosecute. Each ought tremblingly obey. Dont

違特示

oppose special proclamation.

道光二十六年九月初六日

Tau-kwáng, twenty-sixth year, ninth moon, first 6th day.

寶貼洋行會館

Faithfully postup Ocean traveling assembly hall.

DECLARATION.

(From the China Mail November, 26th 1846.)

Kíying, imperial commissioner, governor-general of the two Kwáng, &c., &c., &c., and Hwáng, governor of Kwángtung, &c. &c., &c., hereby give a declaration.

We yesterday received your statement to the effect that the district magistrate of Nánhái had lately issued a very objectionable proclamation: and also the copy you sent of the proclamation in question.

On these reaching us, we immediately made personal inquires, on the subject, of the district magistrate of Nánhái, who stated that this proclamation, prepared according to old drafts of many years' standing, has been issued by the district magistrate once before each triennial military examination for a long time back, just as in 1843 at the Kwei-mow examinations, and in 1844 at the Kíá-shin examinations, the former successive district magistrates of Nánhái issued proclamations to the inhabitants of the thirteen factories in conformity

with this draft, previous to the military examinations, as is on record; and that therefore, when in this year the Ping-woo military triennial examinations were caused to commence, fair copies were made out in accordance with the old drafts, and the proclamation issued without the addition or subtraction of one word. He at the same time sought out and presented to us for examination and comparison the old drafts, according to which the proclamation had been issued on the above two times, at the Kwei-mow and Kíashin examinations, both of which agree with the copy you sent us of the proclamation issued this time.

After examination we find, with reference to this proclamation, that as it has been copied from the old drafts used at successive past examinations, it forms a part of the routine business, which it is not customary to examine, and that it is by no means that the present district magistrate has any other (peculiar) views.

What is stated in the copy,—that the hong merchants and linguists should transmit commands to the foreigners is, however, very unfitting; and we have therefore written to the said district magistrate, ordering him to bear in remembrance, that when the time of the military triennial examinations next arrives, he is forbidden again to issue a proclamation according to this old draft; and that if there be any matters of local interest which he wishes to make known to Englishmen, he must make a communication to you, that you may issue commands accordingly. A special declaration 20th Nov.

STEAM COMMUNICATION FROM EUROPE AND AMERICA TO CHINA.

DECEMBER 26th, 1844, an agreement was formed between the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company and the British Lords of the Admiralty, respecting the conveyance of mails between Suez and Calcutta, and between Point de Galle (Ceylon) and China.

The mails are to come on from Suez to Aden in 144 hours, and to remain there 48 hours; thence to Galle in 247 hours, or (if they do not touch at Galle) to Trincomalee in 282 hours, and to remain 48 hours, and thence in 35 to Madras,—or to remain at Galle 48 hours, and in 60 reach Madras; or, if they touch at both places, they are to reach Trincomalee in 34 hours from Galle, remain 12, and be at Madras in 35 hours. To reach Penang, 140 hours from Galle, or 137 from Trincomalee; in 45 to go on to Singapore; stop there 48, and reach Hongkong in 170 hours.

Thus if by de Galle, from Suez to Hongkong, running $144 + 247 + 140 + 45 + 170 = 746$ hours; stopping $48 + 48 + 48 = 144$ hours, or in all 37 days and 2 hours.

The contract is to be in force for seven years from the 1st January 1845, and then twelve months' notice of discontinuance to be given before the contract shall cease. Between Ceylon and China the communication commenced on the 1st of August, 1845, with vessels of 250 horse power. The steamers are to be of 250 horse power till June 1846, and then 400 horse power, and are to leave Hongkong on the 1st of every month, except in May, June and July, then 5 days earlier.

**LIST OF THE RATES OF POSTAGE BETWEEN HONGKONG
AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, &c. VIA "SOUTHAMPTON."**

<i>Countries to which prepayment in Hongkong is compulsory.</i>	<i>On a letter.</i>	<i>Ancios paper.</i>
	<i>d. s.</i>	<i>letter rate</i>
Spain,.....	3 2	do.
Portugal, Madeira, The Azores.....	2 7	do.
The Canary Islands,.....	2 8	do.
Brazil,.....	3 7	do.
Buenos Ayres and Monte Video,.....	3 5	do.
United States of America,.....	2 0	do.
Panama, Chili, Peru and Honduras,.....	2 0	do.
Foreign West Indies, Viz., Guadeloupe, Martinique, Hayti, Porto Rico, St. Croix, St. Eustatius, St. Martin and St. Thomas	2 3	do.
Mexico, New Granada, Cuba,.....	3 1	do.
Venezuela,.....	2 0	free
Austria and the Austrian dominions,.....	1 5	do.
Sardinia and Southern Italy,..... { British * 1s. 5d. } Total	1 10	
	{ Foreign 5d. }	
<i>Countries to which the prepayment is optional.</i>		
Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edwards I., and Nova Scotia, (Port and town of Halifax excepted).....	2 2	free
Newfoundland, Bermuda, and the port and town of Halifax in Nova Scotia,.....	2 0	do.
British West Indies, Viz., Antigua, Barbadoes, Bahamas Demerara, Dominica, Essequibo, Grenada, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Kitts, St. Vincent, Tobago, Tortola, Trinidad, and the port and town of Kingston in Jamaica,.....	2 0	do.
Jamaica, (port and town of Kingston excepted,) and Berbice....	2 2	do.
Heligoland,.....	2 0	do.
Hamburg, Lubec, and the Duchy of Oldenburg,.....	1 6	letter rate
Bremen,.....	1 8	do.
Holland,.....	2 0	free
Denmark, Russia, Prussia, Baden, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria...	2 8	letter rate
Belgium,†.....	2 0	free
France,..... { British * 1s. 5d. } Total	1 10	
	{ Foreign 5d. }	
Hanover and the Duchy of Brunswick,.....	1 9	1d.
<i>The United Kingdom via. Southampton, prepayment optional.</i>		
Charges upon a letter not exceeding half an ounce.....	1 0	free
do. do. do. one ounce,.....	2 0	do.
(And so on in proportion according to weight.)		

* The British rate of 1s. 5d. is chargeable on a letter not exceeding a half ounce in weight, and so on according to the scale for charging British rates of postage, but the foreign rate of 5d. is chargeable on a letter under one quarter ounce in weight, and an additional rate of five must be charged for each one quarter oz.

† This rate comprises the British postage of 1s. 3d., and the Belgian postage of 4d. The latter increases by the one quarter oz. as in the case of French letters.

Letter and newspaper via Marseilles, cannot be prepaid in Hongkong.

The intercolonial correspondence, by the steamers, for the present, conveyed free.

GENERAL RATES OF PASSAGE.

General rates of passage. Steam communication for passengers, goods, and parcels between Hongkong and Singapore, Penang, Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta, also *via* Egypt, Malta, and England, by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamers.

Description or class of accommodation.	From Hongkong to								
	Singapore.	Penang.	Ceylon.	Madras.	Calcutta.	Suez.	Alexandria.	Malta.	England.
<i>For ladies and gentlemen traveling singly,</i>									
A berth in the general cabins throughout,	\$ 173	\$ 222	\$ 322	\$ 370	\$ 400	\$ 643	\$ 716	\$ 768	\$ 898
<i>For a gentlemen and his wife traveling together,</i>									
Occupying one of the general cabins to or from Suez, & a berth each separately, in the general cabins between Alexan. and Eng., or Ceylon and Calcutta.	346	444	644	740	800	1286	1432	1536	1796
<i>Children with their parents,</i>									
Not exceeding, two years,									
Free (except expence of transit through Egypt and Stewards' Fees).	—	—	—	10	12	15	53	55	62
Above 2 and not exceeding 6 years.	60	77	112	130	142	224	267	285	334
Above 6 and not exceeding 10 years.	88	113	165	190	306	329	375	401	466
<i>Servants of passengers,</i>									
European Male.	56	72	105	120	130	210	253	270	310
Do. Female.	56	72	105	120	130	210	263	280	320
Native Male.	42	55	79	90	97	157	199	211	243
Do. Female.	42	55	79	90	97	157	209	221	253
<i>Second class & deck passengers,</i>									
Second class passengers. . .	117	150	217	250	272	434	482	519	606
First Deck Victualled by ship.	84	110	158	180	194	314	—	—	—
Second Do. Victualling themselves.	56	72	105	120	130	210	—	—	—

Payment to be made in Spanish dollars. For extra accommodation an additional sum will be charged. Passengers to England desirous of remaining a month in Egypt, or at any of the ports *en route*, at which the Company's Steamers touch, will be allowed to proceed in the following steamers without additional payment, provided they give notice of their intention at the time of engaging their passage.

The above rates include stewards' fees, and table, wines, &c., &c, for cabin passengers, with 3 cwt. of personal baggage. For servants, and 2d class passengers, provisions without wines, and 1½ cwt. of baggage. Bedding, linen and all requisite furniture are provided at the Company's expense, together with the attendance of experienced male and female servants. The expense of transit through Egypt is also included in the passage money, with the exception of wines, spirits, beer, soda water, hotel expenses, and extra baggage, all of which will be charged for separately by the Egyptian Transit Company.

Passengers will have to pay to the Egyptian Transit Company 16s. per cwt. for the conveyance through Egypt (for first class passengers) of all baggage exceeding 2 cwt., and (for children, servants, and 2d class passengers) of all exceeding 1 cwt. No package of baggage should exceed 80lb. in weight. The dimensions most convenient for transporting across the desert on the camels, and therefore strongly recommended, are, length 2 feet 3 in., breadth 1 foot 2 in., depth 1 foot 2 in.

All heavy or bulky baggage must be shipped on the day previous to sailing. Passengers taking articles of merchandise in their baggage will incur the risk of seizure by the customs authorities in Egypt; and as the allowance of baggage is on a liberal scale, and the freight on parcels moderate, it is hoped that none will convey parcels or packages belonging to other persons, to the prejudice of the Company's interests.

The Company do not hold themselves liable for damage or loss of baggage nor for delays arising from accident, from extraordinary or unavoidable circumstances, or from the employment of the vessels in H. M. Mail Service.

N. B. *Passengers not proceeding after securing berths, to forfeit half passage money.*

Hongkong, October 20th, 1846.

HENRY GRIBBLE, H. C. S.
Superintendent Bombay and China department.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

Rates of freight for Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamers, from Hongkong, including half per cent Egyptian transit duty on cargo shipped to Malta or England.

<i>Description of goods.</i>	<i>How charged.</i>	England.	Malta.	Suez.	Madras, Calcutta, Bombay.	Ceylon.	Straits.
	<i>Rate to</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Measurement goods, per ton 40 } cubic feet }		120	105	85.00†	40.00	30.00	20.00*
Measuring 1 foot & under, pr. parcel		5	5	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00
Do. above 1 ft. not exce'g. 2, do.		8	7	5.50	4.00	3.25	2.75
Do. " 2 " " 3, do. }		At the rate specified per ton.			4.75	4.00	3.00
Do. " 3 " " 6, do. }					5.00	4.50	4.00
Jewellery, Musk, and valuable articles of a similar description	Ad valorem per cent.	3	3	2.50	2.25	2.00	1.00
Treasure, do. do.		—	—	—	1.50	1.25	.75†
Silk Piece Goods, . . do. do.		per Measurement as above. }			3.00	2.50	1.50
Quicksilver, do. do.					3.00	2.50	1.50
Gold Leaf, do. do.		—	—	—	1.00	.75	.50
China Cash, per pecul.		—	—	—	—	—	.90

Payment to be made in Spanish Dollars.

* Goods shipped to England or Malta must be packed in non-susceptible covering, as wood, tarpaulin, &c., and the value and contents declared at time of shipment.

† A reduction of half per cent allowed on Gold. The within mentioned rates to the Straits, Ceylon, and India, apply only to the period from November 1st to March 31st.

Hongkong, October 20th, 1846.

HENRY GRIBBLE, H. C. S.
Superintendent, Bombay and China department.

THE

大 清 朝

Tü Tsing Cháu,

OR

GREAT PURE DYNASTY.

The Tá Tsing Cháu, or reigning Mánchú-Chinese family feign to derive their origin from the gods. It is believed, however, that the Mánchú race was formed of Tongouse tribes, situated on the banks of the Amour, or Black Dragon river north of Corea, and at no very remote period of time.

Names of its Sovereigns, or Míu Háu.		Kwoh Háu.	Reigned.
1	肇祖原皇帝	Sháutsú Yuen hwángtí.	<i>N. B. These first four were mere chieftains, without national titles.</i>
2	興祖直皇帝	Hingtsú Chih hwángtí.	
3	景祖翼皇帝	Kingsú Yih hwángtí.	
4	顯祖宣皇帝	Hientsú Sinen hwángtí.	
5	太祖高皇帝	Táitsú Káu hwángtí.	天命 Tienming.
6	太宗文皇帝	Táitsung Wan hwángtí.	{ 天聰 Tientsung.
7	世祖章皇帝	Shítsú Cháng hwángtí.	{ 崇德 Tsungtih.
8	聖祖仁皇帝	Shingtsú Jin hwángtí.	順治 Shunchí. 18
9	世宗憲皇帝	Shitsung Hien hwángtí.	康熙 Kángní. 61
10	高宗純皇帝	Káutsung Shun hwángtí.	雍正 Yungching. 13
11	仁宗睿皇帝	Jintsung Jui hwángtí.	乾隆 Kienlung. 60
12	(The reigning monarch.)		嘉慶 Kiáking. 25
			道光 Taukwang. 26

CHINESE DYNASTIES.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Names of dynasties.</i>	<i>Number of sovereigns.</i>	<i>Years of reign.</i>	<i>Commencing.</i>
1.	Mythological line	3 sovereigns	81,600	B. C.
2.	The Wú tí	8	647	2852
3.	The Hiá dynasty	17	439	2205
4.	The Sháng dynasty	28	644	1766
5.	The Chau dynasty	35	873	1122
6.	The Tsin dynasty	1	3	249
7.	The After Tsin dynasty	2	44	246
8.	The Hán dynasty	14	226	202
9.	The Eastern Hán dynasty	12	196	A. D. 25
10.	The After Hán dynasty	2	44	221
11.	The Tsin dynasty	4	52	265
12.	The Eastern Tsin dynasty	11	103	317
13.	The Northern Sung dynasty	8	59	420
14.	The Tsí dynasty	5	23	479
15.	The Liáng dynasty	4	55	502
16.	The Chin dynasty	5	32	557
17.	The Sui dynasty	4	31	589
18.	The Táng dynasty	20	287	620
19.	The After Liáng dynasty	2	16	907
20.	The After Táng dynasty	4	13	929
21.	The After Tsin dynasty	2	11	936
22.	The After Hán dynasty	2	4	947
23.	The After Chau dynasty	3	9	951
24.	The Sung dynasty	9	157	960
25.	The Southern Sung dynasty	9	153	1127
26.	The Yuen dynasty	9	88	1280
27.	The Ming dynasty	16	276	1368
28.	The Tá Tsing dynasty has	12	201	1644

The whole number of sovereigns in the foregoing list, exclusive of the mythological line, is 246.

The number of years—excluding the reign of the three august sovereigns—is 4697, which gives to each dynasty a fraction more than 173 years; and to each sovereign a period of little more than 19 years.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

LIST OF OFFICERS

From the

大清紳
Tâ Tsing Tsin Shin, or

Governmental Red Book. We select only the names of the principal persons and of those who are likely to come to the notice of foreigners.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY,

道光

TAU-KWANG,

the present emperor of China, was born the 10th of the 8th moon A. D. 1781, and succeeded his father Kiáking 24th of August 1821.

The leading members of the Cabinet,
OR NUI KOH, 內閣, *are*

1. 穆彰阿 Muchángáh, a Manchu ;
2. 潘世恩 Pwán Shíngan, a Chinese ;
3. 寶興 Pauhing, a Manchu ;
4. 卓秉恬 Choh Pingtien, a Chinese ;
5. 耆英 Kíying, a Manchu ;
6. 陳官俊 Chin Kwántsium, a Chinese.

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PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS,

*in the eighteen Provinces of China Proper.*

總督

*Tsung tuh, or*

Governors-general. These are eight in number, and below we give

their names and the names of the provinces over which their jurisdiction extends. Some have rule over two, and one over three provinces.

|         |               |    |              |
|---------|---------------|----|--------------|
| 1. 訥爾經額 | Nárhkingáh,   | 直隸 | Chihli;      |
| 2. 璧昌   | Pihcháng,     | 兩江 | Liáng-Kiáng; |
| 3. 劉韻珂  | Liú Yunko,    | 閩浙 | Min-Cheh;    |
| 4. 裕泰   | Yútái,        | 兩湖 | Liáng-Hú;    |
| 5. 布彥泰  | Pú Yentái,    | 陝甘 | Shen-Kán;    |
| 6. 寶興   | Páuking,      | 四川 | Sz'chuen;    |
| 7. 耆英   | Kiying,       | 兩廣 | Liáng-Kwáng, |
| 8. 賀長齡  | Ho Chángling, | 雲貴 | Yun-Kwei.    |

### 巡撫

*Súen fū, or*

Governors of provinces. These are fifteen in number. We give the names of the incumbents, with the names of the provinces over which they exercise their "patrolling and soothing functions," as his majesty's ministers, and shepherds, or fathers and mothers of the people.

|         |                 |    |            |
|---------|-----------------|----|------------|
| 1. 李星沅  | Lí Singyuen,    | 江蘇 | Kiángsú;   |
| 2. 王植   | Wáng Chih,      | 安徽 | Ngánhwui;  |
| 3. 吳文鎔  | Wú Wanyung,     | 江西 | Kiángsí;   |
| 4. 柴寶常  | Liáng Páucháng, | 浙江 | Chehkiáng; |
| 5. 鄭祖琛  | Ching Tsúchin,  | 福建 | Fuhkien;   |
| 6. 趙炳言  | Chau Pingyen,   | 湖北 | Húpeh;     |
| 7. 陸費璣  | Luh Fítsiuen,   | 湖南 | Húnán;     |
| 8. 鄂順安  | Ngoh-shun-ngán, | 河南 | Hopán;     |
| 9. 崇恩   | Tsungngan,      | 山東 | Shántung;  |
| 10. 吳其濬 | Wú Kísün,       | 山西 | Shánsí;    |
| 11. 林則徐 | Lin Tsehsü,     | 陝西 | Shensí;    |
| 12. 黃恩彤 | Hwáng Ngantung, | 廣東 | Kwángtung; |
| 13. 周之琦 | Chau Chikí,     | 廣西 | Kwángsí;   |
| 14. 陸建瀛 | Luh Kienying,   | 雲南 | Yunnan;    |
| 15. 喬用遷 | Kiú Yungtsien,  | 貴州 | Kweichau.  |

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AT CANTON.

1. 耆英, *Kiying*,

Governor-general of the two provinces of Kwángtung and Kwángsí, and imperial commissioner charged with the management of foreign affairs at the five ports, Canton, Amoy, Fuchau, Ningpo, and Sháng-hái. Salary, as governor, 15,000 taels per annum.

2. 黃恩彤 *Hwáng Ngantung*,

Governor of the province of Kwángtung. Hwáng is a native of Shángtung, has been a prominent, though not a principal actor in all the negotiations with foreigners, since the British squadron appeared before Nanking in 1842.

3. 張青雲 *Cháng Tsingyun*,

Commander-in-chief of the military forces, and is called in Chinese *luh lú tí-tuh*.

4. 賴恩爵 *Lái Ngantsioh*,

Admiral Commander-in-chief of the naval forces, and is called in Chinese *shuisz' tí-tuh*.

5. 裕瑞 *Yü Sui* (*acting*).

General of the Manchu garrison, and commander of the troops of the eight standards; he is called in Chinese *tsiáng-kium*.

6. (Governor Hwáng acting.)

Commissioner of finance, and superintendent of the territorial department, or *púching sz'*.

7. 嚴良訓 *Yen Liánghün*,

Commissioner of justice, or *ngáchá sz'*.

8. 黃宗漢 *Hwáng Tsunghán*,

Commissary general, or *liángtáu*.

9. 韋德成 *Wei Tehshing*,

Commissioner for salt, or *yenyunsz'*.

10. 全慶 *Ts'ienking*,

Literary chancellor, superintendent of education, called the *hioh tái*

11. 基保 *Képau*,

Commissioner of customs, or the "Grand hoppo."

12. 劉開城 *Liu K'aiyih*,

Prefect of Canton, or chífú of Kwángchau fú. This officer has sometimes been called the mayor of Canton, and his functions correspond very nearly to those of that officer in European cities.

13. 慶寅 *Kingyin*,

Commander of the troops and armed police of Canton city. He is called the kwánghieh.

14. 史樸 *Shi Puh*,

Magistrate of the district of Nánhái. In the local dialect he is called the *námhoi*. He is the chief magistrate of the district of Nánhái (or Námhoi) which comprises the western division of the city of Canton and the surrounding country westward including the "Fahti," or Flower Gardens, and the town of Fuhshán or Hills of Budha.

15. 李延福 *Lí Yenfuh*,

Magistrate of the district of Pwinyu, which comprises the eastern part of Canton city, and the adjacent country as far as Whampoa.

16. 施禹泉 *Shi Yutsuen*,

Sub-magistrate under the Nánhái, and the first or lowest magistrate accessible to foreigners residing at the provincial city

17. 陸孫鼎 *Luh Sunting*,

Magistrate of the district of Hiángshán: his residence is a few miles north from Macao, which is under his jurisdiction.

18. 吉泰 *Kih Tái*,

Assistant magistrate, or sub-prefect, to the prefect of Canton. He resides at Caza Branca, near Macao, and acts there as the deputy for his superior the prefect of Canton.

19. 張裕 *Cháng Yu*,

Sub-magistrate of Hiángshán. He resides in Macao, and acts as an assistant for his superior at Hiángshán.

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*Note.* Having no later authority for the names of these officers than the Red Book for the summer quarter of 1846, we do not proceed to give from it the names of officers residing at Amoy, Fuchau, Ningpo, and Shánghái.

## GOVERNMENT OF HONGKONG.

|                                                           |                                                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Governor, Commander in Chief<br/>and Vice-Admiral.</i> | <i>Audit and Council Office.</i>                      |
| His Excellency Sir John Francis<br>Davis, Baronet.        | W. Morgan, Clerk.                                     |
| <i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>                               | <i>Land Office.</i>                                   |
| The Hon. Major General, George<br>D'Aguilar, C. B.        | Charles St. George Cleverly, Esq.                     |
| <i>Chief Justice.</i>                                     | Surveyor General.                                     |
| The Hon. John Walter Hulme, Esq.                          | John Pope, Clerk of Works, &c.                        |
| <i>Attorney General.</i>                                  | William Tarrant, Clerk of (Deed)<br>Registry, &c. &c. |
| The Hon. Paul Ivy Sterling, Esq.<br>( <i>absent.</i> )    | J. C. Power, Book-keeper.                             |
| <i>Colonial Secretary and Auditor<br/>General.</i>        | G. E. Harrison, Clerk.                                |
| The Hon. Major William Caine.                             | Keoketch, Chinese do.                                 |
| <i>Colonial Chaplain.</i>                                 | Murdoch Bruce, Insp. of Roads.                        |
| The Rev. Vincent John Stanton.                            | Antonio Mattheus, Overseer of<br>Convicts.            |
| <i>Aid-de-camp to H. E. the<br/>Governor.</i>             | W. Pincanca, Sexton.                                  |
| Captain Sargent, H. M. 18th R. I.                         | <i>Supreme Court.</i>                                 |
| <i>Executive Council.</i>                                 | Hon. J. W. Hulme, Chief Justice.                      |
| H. E. the Governor.                                       | C. B. Campbell, Attorney Genl.                        |
| The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor.                             | R. D. Cay, Registrar.                                 |
| The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.                          | F. Smith, Deputy Registrar.                           |
| The Hon. the Secretary to H. M.<br>Plenipotentiary.       | T. Wade, Chinese Interpreter.                         |
| <i>Legislative Council.</i>                               | João de Jezus, Malay do.                              |
| H. E. the Governor.                                       | W. Alexander, Clerk of Court.                         |
| The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor.                             | G. A. Trotter, Clerk of C. J.                         |
| The Hon. the Chief Justice.                               | John Brooksbank, Usher.                               |
| The Hon. the Attorney General.                            | <i>Police Magistrate's Office.</i>                    |
| <i>Colonial Office.</i>                                   | C. B. Hillier, (officiating) Chief<br>Magistrate.     |
| L. d'Almada e Castro, Chief Clerk.                        | C. G. Holdforth, Asst. Magistrate.                    |
| Joze d'Almada e Castro, 2nd do.                           | D. R. Caldwell, Clerk of Court<br>and Interpreter,    |
| H. J. Hance, 3rd do.                                      | J. de Jezus, Assist. Interpreter.                     |
| A. Grandpré, 4th do.                                      | James Collins 1st Clerk.                              |
| <i>Treasury Office.</i>                                   | James Collins, Gaoler.                                |
| W. T. Mercer Esq. (acting) Co-<br>lonial Treasurer.       | <i>Marine Magistrate's Office.</i>                    |
| J. G. Comelate, Chief Clerk.                              | Lieut. W. Pedder, R. N.                               |
| Robert Rienacher, 2nd do.                                 | W. H. Fittock, Clerk.                                 |
| W. H. Miles, 3rd do.                                      | <i>Harbor Master's Office.</i>                        |
|                                                           | Lieut. W. Pedder, R. N., Harbor<br>Master.            |
|                                                           | Alexander Lena, Assistant.                            |
|                                                           | E. R. Michell, Clerk.                                 |



Ibrahim, Interpreter.

*Sheriff's Office.*

C. B. Hillier Esq., (offg.) Sheriff.

C. G. Holdforth, Deputy do.

*Registrar General's Office.*

Samuel Fearon, Registrar General (absent).

A. L. Inglis, Officiating do.

James Stevenson, Clerk.

*Police Rate Assessment Office.*

Charles Markwick, } Joint Assess-  
G. E. Hanisson, } sors and  
Collectors.

F. de Noronha, Sub-collector.

*Colonial Surgeon.*

Peter Young, Esq.

*Coroner.*

N. de E. Parker, Esq.

*Post Office.*

Thomas Hyland, Post Master.

R. H. Crackanthrop, Chief Clerk.

W. H. Marsh, 2nd do.

J. B. dos Remedios, 3rd do.

*Police Office.*

Charles May, Superintendent.

H. McGregor, Inspector.

T. Smithers, do.

*Justices of the Peace.*

A. E. Shelley, Esq.

The Hon. A. R. Johnston, Esq.

J. F. Edger, Esq.

A. Fletcher, Esq. (absent)

G. Smith, Esq.

Donald Matheson, Esq.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPERINTENDENCY AND CONSULAR  
ESTABLISHMENTS IN CHINA.

*At Hongkong.*

His Excellency Sir John Francis  
Davis, Baronet.

The Hon. A. R. Johnston,

The Rev. Charles Gutzlaff,

Mr. Alexander Bird,

Mr. William Connor,

Mr. C. T. Watkins,

{ *Her Britannic Majesty's Pleni-  
potentiary and Chief Super-  
intendent of Trade.*

*Secretary and Registrar.*

*Chinese Secretary.*

*First Assistant.*

*Second ditto.*

*Third ditto.*

*At Canton.*

F. C. Macgregor, Esq.

John Backhouse, Esq.

T. T. Meadows, Esq.

Mr. E. F. Giles,

Mr. H. Oakly,

N. de St. Croix, Esq.

*Consul.*

*Acting Vice-Consul.*

*Interpreter.*

*Senior Assistant.*

*Junior ditto.*

*Consular Agent, Whampoa.*

*At Amoy.*

T. H. Layton, Esq.

W. R. Gingell, Esq.

Mr. F. E. Hertslet,

Mr. C. A. Winchester,

*Consul.*

*Interpreter.*

*Senior Assistant.*

{ *Junior Assistant and Medical  
Attendant.*

*At Fuhchau fu.*

|                      |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| R. B. Jackson, Esq.  | <i>Consul.</i>           |
| M. C. Morrison, Esq. | <i>Interpreter.</i>      |
| Mr. J. T. Walker,    | <i>Senior Assistant.</i> |
| Mr. W. S. Meredith,  | <i>Junior ditto.</i>     |

*At Ningpo.*

|                      |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| G. G. Sullivan, Esq. | <i>Acting Consul.</i>    |
| C. A. Sinclair, Esq. | <i>Interpreter.</i>      |
| Mr. P. Hague,        | <i>Senior Assistant.</i> |
| Mr. F. Parish,       | <i>Junior ditto.</i>     |

*At Shānghai.*

|                       |                                                                                        |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| R. Alcock, Esq.       | <i>Consul.</i>                                                                         |
| D. B. Robertson, Esq. | <i>Vice-Consul.</i>                                                                    |
| W. H. Medhurst, Esq.  | <i>Interpreter. (absent.)</i>                                                          |
| H. S. Parkes, Esq.    | <i>Acting Interpreter.</i>                                                             |
| Mr. F. H. Hale,       | { <i>Senior Assistant and Medical</i><br><i>Attendant.</i><br><i>Second Assistant.</i> |
| Mr. F. Harvey,        |                                                                                        |
| Mr. F. Robertson,     |                                                                                        |
|                       | <i>Third ditto.</i>                                                                    |

## U. S. A. LEGATION.

|                          |                                                                                                                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| HIS EXCELLENCY ALEXANDER | { <i>Commissioner to the court of</i><br><i>Peking, &amp;c, &amp;c.,</i><br><i>Secretary &amp; Chinese Interpreter.</i> |
| H. EVERETT.              |                                                                                                                         |
| Rev. Peter Parker, M. D. |                                                                                                                         |

## SWEDISH LEGATION.

|                            |                                            |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| HON: C. F. LILJEVALCH,     | { <i>Minister Plenipotentiary, &amp;c.</i> |
| Chevalier l'ordre de Wasa: |                                            |

## FOREIGN CONSULS.

|                              |                                                                                                             |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Paul S. Forbes, Esq.         | <i>U. S. A. Consul, Canton.</i>                                                                             |
| Gideon Nye junior, Esq.      | { <i>Consul for the Republic of Chili</i><br><i>S. A. (absent).</i><br><i>(acting Consul for same) Can.</i> |
| Clement D. Nye, Esq.         |                                                                                                             |
| W. W. Parkin, Esq.           | { <i>Consul for the Republic of Peru.</i><br><i>S. A. Canton.</i>                                           |
| F. T. Bush, Esq.             |                                                                                                             |
| Henry G. Wolcott, Esq.       | <i>U. S. A. Consul, Hongkong.</i>                                                                           |
| D. Jardine, Esq.             | <i>U. S. A. Consul, Shānghai.</i>                                                                           |
|                              | <i>Danish Consul, Canton.</i>                                                                               |
| Ch. Lefebvre de Bécour, Esq. | { <i>Consul of the first class, acting</i><br><i>as French consul in China.</i>                             |
| M. J. Senn Van Basel, Esq.   |                                                                                                             |
| Alexander Calder, Esq.       | <i>Netherlands Consul, Canton.</i>                                                                          |
|                              | <i>Acting Danish Consul, Shānghai.</i>                                                                      |

PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT IN MACAO.

H. E. João M. Ferreira do Amaral, *Governor*.  
 Joaquim A. de Moraes Carneiro, *Judge*.  
 Major Manoel Lopes P. Nunes, *Commandant*.  
 D. Geronimo Pereira de Matta, *Bishop*.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES IN CHINA.

THE means for giving complete lists of these are not at hand. Early in 1846, the British military forces were withdrawn from Chusan, and are now quartered in new and commodious barracks at Hongkong.

These forces are under the command of major-general George D'Guilar, c. b., &c.

The Royal Artillery is commanded by lieut.-colonel Brereton, c. b. &c., and the Royal Engineers, by major Aldrich.

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# COMMERCIAL HOUSES, &c.

WITH NAMES OF PARTNERS, ASSISTANTS, &c.

- ADNAMS, J., *Hongkong*,  
**AGA MIRZA BOOZRUG**, *Canton*.  
 Aga Mirza Boozrug,  
 Aga Mohamed.  
**AGABEG**, C. *Canton*  
**ARDASEER FURDONJEE**.  
**AGASSIZ, ARTHUR**,  
 Arthur Agassiz,  
 Edmund Moller.  
**AMMERODEEN & SHIK DAVID**.  
 Shumssoodeen Abdoolatiff.  
 Jufurbhoy Budroodeen.  
 Shaik Hussun Shaikammud.  
 Nuzmoodeen Shojaully.  
 Surrufully Chadabhoy.  
 Shaik Munsoor Nezamully.  
**ANDERSON, D.**, *Hongkong*,  
**BADENOCH, P.**, *Hongkong*,  
**BALFOUR, A. H.** surgeon, *Hongkong*.  
**BARNES, D. J.**, *Hongkong*,  
**BARNET, GEORGE**, *Canton*,  
 William Barnett.  
 H. Wiltshire.  
**BELL & Co.** *Canton*,  
 William Bell, *England*.  
 Sir G. Larpent, "  
 Alfred Wilkinson, *Canton*,  
 J. Mackrill Smith, "  
 Archibald Melville.  
 T. Dale.  
 Richard Gibbs.  
 Francis Wilkinson.  
**BIRLEY, F. B.**, *Canton*,  
 John Bellamy.  
 Marciano de Silva.  
**BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.**, *Hong. Can.*  
 T. S. Rawson, *England*.  
 William Blenkin, *Canton*,  
 Arthur J. Empson, *England*.  
 Samuel Rawson, "  
 Alexander F. Croom. *h*  
 C. Empson, *Shinghai*.  
 William Kay, "  
 Henry Balkwell. *c*  
 Fraser Sinclair. *h*  
 Patrick McCart. *h*  
 W. Brown. *h*  
 F. A. Layton, *Shinghai*.  
 F. D. Syme, *Amoy*.  
**BOUSTEAD & Co.** *Canton and Shinghai*  
 Edward Boustead.  
 Benjamin Butler, *Manila*.  
 Adam Sykes, *Singapore*.  
 Gustav C. Schwabe, *Liverpool*.  
 Marten Willhelmy. *c*  
 Joseph Wise. *c*  
 Richard Aspinall, jr. *c*  
 W. Hutchinson, *Shinghai*.  
 W. C. Farquhar. "  
 Edward Burton. "  
**BOVET, BROTHERS & Co.**, *Canton*,  
 Louis Bovet.  
 Fritz Bovet.  
 Alexis Bugnon.  
**BOWRA, HUMPHREYS & Co.** *Hongkong*  
 C. W. Bowra.  
 Alfred Humphreys.  
 A. H. Fryer.  
 W. A. Bowra.  
 F. Thompson.  
**BUCHANAN, J. C.**  
**BUCKTON, CHARLES**, *Hongkong*.  
 Ninian Crawford  
 Charles Wilkinson.  
 J. Gutierrez.  
 W. Dalziel.  
 J. C. Buchanan,  
**BUCKTON, C.**, *Whampou*,  
**BULL, ISAAC M.**, *Canton*,  
 E. Dyer Vinton.  
**BURD, LANGE & Co.**, *Hongkong*,  
 John Burd,  
 D. L. Proctor, jr.  
**BURGESS, E. N.**, *Hongkong*.  
 Antonio L. Encarnação.  
 Joaquim de Jesus.  
**BURJORJEE SORABJEE**.  
**BUSH & Co.**, *Hongkong*.  
 F. T. Bush.  
 W. F. Robinson.  
 Rufino Rangel.  
 H. H. Abercrombie.

Francisco A. Barros.  
Miguel de Souza, jr.  
CAESAR, C. A., *Canton*,  
CARLOWITZ, HARKORT & Co., *Canton*,  
Richard Carlowitz.  
Bernhard Harkort.  
CHALMERS & Co., *Canton*,  
Patrick Chalmers.  
James Dickson Park.  
CHINA MAIL, *Newspaper, Hongkong*,  
Andrew Shortrede, Editor.  
Andrew Dickson.  
George Barmore,  
Francisco Barradas,  
Joze da Silva.  
Manoel Braga.  
João Garçon.  
Vicente Barradas.  
CLUB HOUSE, *Hongkong*,  
Francis Spring, *secretary*,  
CLARK, C. G.  
COMPTON & Co., C. S., *Canton*,  
Edward M. Daniell, *England*.  
William Dickinson, "  
Charles S. Compton.  
Charles Sanders.  
A. E. H. Campbell.  
COMSTOCK, W. O., *Canton*,  
COWASJEE PALUNJEE.  
Cooverjee Bomanjee.  
Cowasjee Framjee.  
COWASJEE SAPOORJEE LUNGRANA.  
Cowasjee Sapoorejee Lungrana.  
Pestonjee Byramjee Colah.  
Framjee Sapoorejee Lungrana.  
Pestonjee Jemsetjee Motiwalla.  
Rustomjee Pestonjee Motiwalla.  
Dossabhoy Hormusjee, *Shang*.  
Framjee Hormusjee, "  
Burjorjee Pestonjee, "  
Ruttunjee Framjee Vatcha.  
Dadabhoy Jemsetjee.  
Hormusjee Jamasjee Nauhders.  
CURSETJEE PESTONJEE CAMA.  
DADABHOY BURJORJEE.  
Rustomjee Burjorjee.  
Dhunjeebhoy Dadabhoy.  
Sorabjee Byramjee Colah.  
DALLAS & Co., *Canton*,  
William Dallas, *England*.  
George Coles, "  
Stephen Ponder.  
John Butt.  
DADABHOY NUSSERWANJEE MODY & Co.  
Nusserwanjee Bomanjee Mody.  
Rustomjee Dadabhoy Camajee.  
Dhunjeebhoy Hormusjee.  
DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co., *Canton*,  
Abdalah David Sassoon.  
Eliaao David Sassoon.

Agostinho de Miranda.  
Dawood Moses.  
Isaac Rubain, *Shanghai*.  
Benjamin Eliah.  
Solomon Dawood.  
Jacob Rubian.  
Muncherjee Pestonjee.  
DENT & Co., *Hongkong and Canton*,  
Lancelot Dent, *Europe*.  
Wilkinson Dent, *Hongkong*,  
Archibald Campbell, *absent*.  
John Dent, c  
Charles J. Braine, h  
Edward Pereira, h  
Henry Dickinson, h  
M. W. Pitcher, *England*.  
G. H. Schumacher, h  
James Bowman, h  
J. C. Smith, *Shanghai*.  
D. Johnson, c  
Francis C. Chomley, h  
James Trabshaw, h  
Joaquim P. Caldas, h  
Antonio Gonsolves, h  
DENT, BEALE & Co., *Shanghai*.  
Lancelot Dent, *Europe*.  
Thomas Chay Beale.  
John Bowman.  
DHUNJEEBHoy RUSTOMJEE,  
DIROM GRAY & Co., *Canton, Shanghai*  
R. Dirom, *England*.  
W. F. Gray, "  
W. W. Dale, c  
W. F. Hunter, *Bombay*.  
T. F. Gray, "  
D. Potter, *Shanghai*.  
C. Ryder, c  
J. Hodgson, c  
A. Gray, c  
D. W. Mackenzie, c  
D. Sillar, *Shanghai*.  
G. Umson, "  
H. M. M. Gray, *Shanghai*.  
DRINKER & HEYL, *Hongkong*,  
W. Drinker,  
W. S. Heyl,  
DUDELL, G., *Hongkong*,  
DUNJEEBHoy FRAMJEE CARA.  
Shapoorejee Sorabjee,  
DUPING, C., *Hongkong*,  
DURRAN, JR., J. A., *Macao*.  
Adhemar Durran.  
DUUS, RAWLE & Co., *Shanghai*,  
Alexander Calder, agent & act-  
ing Danish Consul,  
EDULJEE FRAMJEE SONS & Co.  
Bomanjee Eduljee.  
Dadabhoy Eduljee.  
Munchersaw Nusserwanjee My.  
EDWARDS, R., *Macao*.

EMERY & FRASER, *Hongkong*,

W. Emery,  
G. Fraser,  
G. Perkins,  
A. Chapman.

FARNCOMB, E., *Hongkong*. Notary public, attorney, etc.

FISCHER & Co.

Maximilian Fischer.  
William Meufing-  
J Whittall.

FLETCHER & Co., *Hongkong*.

Angus Fletcher, *England*.  
Duncan Fletcher. *h*  
George Findlay. *h*  
Antonio M. Cortella. *h*  
A. Campbell. *h*

FORD & Co., M., *Canton*,

FRANKLYN & MILNE, *Hongkong*.

W. H. Franklyn.  
C. Milne.  
Joze Pedro de Souza.  
Ignacio Peteira.

FREEMANTLE, E., *Whampoa*,

FRIEND OF CHINA, *Newspaper, Hong.*

John Carr, Editor,  
Luiz M. de Azevedo,  
Joze Sanchez,  
Antonio de Vidigal,  
Antonio de Fonseca,

FUNCK, F. *Hongkong*.

J. Porter.  
D. Steevens.

GEMMELL, & Co., W. & T., C. & H.

William Gemmell, *England*.  
Henry Robert Harker. *c*  
W. F. Bevan. *h*  
E. Warden. *c*  
J. Napier. *h*

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co., *Canton*,

T. A. Gibb, *absent*.  
W. P. Livingston, *absent*.  
J. Gibbons Livingston.  
John Skinner.  
Thomas Jones.

W. H. Wardley.  
George Gibb.  
W. Ellis.  
Candido J. Ozorio.

GILBERT, J., surgeon, *Hongkong*,

GILLESPIE, G. V., *Canton*,

GILMAN & Co., *Canton and Hongkong*

R. J. Gilman. *c*  
Levin Josephs. *c*  
W. H. Vacher. *c*  
J. Williams. *c*  
A. J. Young. *c*  
George de St. Croix. *c*  
Aug. Hudson, *Hongkong*  
A. A. da Rocha, "

GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co., *Shanghai*.

J. Gilman, *Canton*  
Abram Bowman.  
R. J. Wildman.  
G. F. Smith.

GODDARD, W. H., solicitor, *Hongkong*,

GRISWOLD, JOHN N. ALBOP., *Canton*,  
H. H. Warden.

HART, C. H., *Macao*,

HASTING & Co., WILLIAM, *Canton*,  
William Hasting.

James Whittall.  
John Bellamy.

HEARD & Co., AUGUSTINE., *Canton*,

Augustine Heard, *Boston*.  
George B. Dixwell.  
John Heard.  
Joseph L. Roberts.

C. A. Fearon, *Shanghai*.

William Gilbert.

C. H. Brinley.

Domingos P. Marquis.

HEERJEEBHoy ARDASER & Co.

Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee.  
Ardaseer Rustomjee.  
Cursetjee Hosenjee.  
Edulee Curretjee

HEGAN & Co. *Hongkong and Canton*.

Joseph Hegan, *England*.  
William Gillman, *England*.  
Augustus Carter.

William Ward Brown.

Ferdinand Blass.

Samuel Hill.

O. E. Muller.

Joze de Britto.

HENDERSON, WATSON & Co.

C. P. Henderson, *Manchester*.

J. P. Watson.

S. Mackenzie.

A. Thorne,

HOLGATE, H., surgeon, *Whampoa*,

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Hong and C.*

R. J. Farbridge, *England*.

John Holliday,

John Wise., *Canton*,

Roger Jackson, *Shanghai*.

William Pyke.

Thomas Pyke.

Charles Waters,

J. Shepard. *c*

Charles E. Bateson. *c*

S. K. Brabner. *c*

HOLMES, JOHN, *Hongkong*,

HOLMES & BIGHAM, *Hongkong*,

HONGKONG REGISTER, *newspaper, Hong.*

John Cairns, Editor,

Antonio H. Carvalho,

Joze H. Carvalho,

Cepriano do Rozario,

**HONGKONG DISPENSARY,**

Peter Young,  
 Samuel Marjoribanks, *Canton*,  
 K. M. Kennedy,  
 James H. Young,  
 Jozino da Roza,  
 Florencio de Souza,  
 A. de Souza, *Canton*,

**HORMURJEE FRAMJEE.**

Rustomjee Byramjee.  
 Cursetjee Rustomjee.  
 Pestonjee Dinshaw.

**HORMOJEK, B. & N.**

Burjorjee Hormojee.

**HUGHESDON & Co., Canton,**

Charles Hughesdon.  
 Henry Rutter.  
 William Rutter.

**HUNT, T., Whampoa,****JAMES CROOKE & MASSEY, Canton,**

James Crooke.  
 George Massey, *Calcutta*.  
 John Y. Cuvillier.  
 William K. Snodgrass.

**JAMIESON, How & Co., Hong. and C.**

J. F. Edger.  
 G. Jamieson, *Glasgow*.  
 John Gifford, *Calcutta*.  
 Alexander Walker.  
 Richard Rothwell.

**JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Hong. C.**

Alexander Matheson, *England*.  
 Donald Matheson, *Hongkong*,  
 David Jardine, *Canton*,  
 Joseph Jardine, *h*.  
 A. Grant Dallas, *Shanghai*.

J. A. Baretto. *h*  
 J. C. Bowring. *h*  
 J. B. Compton. *h*  
 John Currie. *h*  
 Duncan Forbes, *Amoy*.  
 John A. Goddard. *h*  
 James Grant. *h*  
 Augustus Howell. *h*  
 William W. Maciver. *h*  
 M. A. Macleod. *h*  
 Alex. W. McPherson. *h*  
 C. Matheson, *Shanghai*.  
 W. F. Matheson. *h*  
 John T. Mounsey. *c*  
 Joze M. d' Outeiro. *h*  
 Floriano A. Rangel. *h*  
 H. H. Rolfe. *c*  
 Albino P. Silveira. *c*  
 C. F. Still. *h*  
 C. Wills, *Shanghai*.

**JUST, Jr., L. absent, Hongkong,**

Dbuglass Lapraik.

F. Sanders, *absent*.

**JUST, L., Hongkong.****KENNEDY MACGREGOR & Co., Canton,**

David Kennedy, *England*.  
 A. C. Macgregor, *England*,  
 George C. Bruce.

H. R. Hardie.

John Rae.

**KENNY, B., surgeon, Canton,**

Florencio do Rozario,

**LANE, WILLIAM.****LANE. ROWLAND & Co., Hongkong.**

Thomas Ash Lane, *absent*,  
 Thomas H. Rowland.

**LINDSAY & Co., Hongkong and Canton**

H. H. Lindsay, *England*,  
 Crawford Kerr, *absent*,  
 Walter Davidson,

W. Fryer,

H. Dundas.

T. Buxton.

W. Hogg,

Angelo Barradas,

B. dos Remedios,

**LOWRIE, ROBERT, Hongkong,****LYALL, GEORGE,**

Candido Ozorio,

**MACLEAN, DEARIE & Co.**

R. H. Hunter, *Calcutta*.

Robert Eglinton, *England*.

Charles Dearie, *"*

A. C. Maclean, *Calcutta*.

H. McEwen, *"*

Frank Duncan, *Bombay*.

R. R. Culvert.

H. C. Read.

K. F. Thorburn.

J. L. Maclean.

Jehengeer Framjee.

**MACKAY & Co., Hongkong.**

Hugh Mackay.

Andrew Dixon.

William Bowden.

**MACKNIGHT, T., Hongkong,****MACMURRAY & Co., Hongkong,**

James MacMurray,

Frederick Woods,

**MACSWNEY, P. C., Hongkong, barrister at law,****MACVICAR & Co., Hongkong and Can.**

John Macvicar, *England*.

D. L. Burn, *England*.

Gilbert Smith. *h*

Thomas D. Neave. *c*

W. C. LeGeyt. *h*

Henry Fessenden. *h*

H. H. Kennedy, *Shang.*

Thomas S. Smith. *h*

T. C. Piccope. *c*

John Fergusson. *h*

E. Gibson, *Shanghai*.

Joaquim de Campos. *h*

Francisco Grandpre. *h*  
**MAC EWEN & Co., Hongkong.**  
 Alexander Wilson.  
 W. F. Ross,  
**MAHOMEDALLY MOTABHOY,**  
 Moolah Shaiktyab Furjullabhoy  
 Moolah Shaikbraim Nooroodeen  
**MEADOWS, John A. T., Canton,**  
**MORRISON, J. G. Hongkong,**  
**MOSES, A. R. B.**  
**MOUL & Co., HENRY,**  
 Henry Moul.  
 John Silverlock.  
 George Moul.  
 Alfred Moul.  
**MUNSELL, J. E., Canton,**  
**MURROW & Co., Hongkong and Canton**  
 Y. J. Murrow. *c*  
 Johannes Leffler. *h*  
 Charles W. Murray. *h*  
 W. N. Piccope. *c*  
 L. E. Murrow. *c*  
**NESSERWANJEE CAMAJEE & Co., P & D**  
 Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochawjee  
 Dorabjee Nesserwanjee Camaje  
 Hormusjee Nesserwanjee Poch  
**Nesserwanjee Byramjee Fackeerajee.**  
 Nesserwanjee Framjee.  
 Aspendarjee Tamoojee.  
**NEWMAN, E., Hongkong,**  
**NOOR MAHOMET DHALOOBHOY & Co.**  
 Thawerbhoy Atlam.  
 Nanjeebhoy Hassam.  
 Mahomed Thawar.  
 Careem Mawjee.  
**NYE, PARKIN & Co., Canton,**  
 Gideon Nye, jr. *absent*.  
 W. W. Parkin.  
 Clement D. Nye.  
 T. S. H. Nye.  
 J. P. Van Loffelt.  
 Timothy J. Durrell.  
 J. Kreyenhagen.  
 A. V. Baretto.  
 E. C. H. Nye.  
**OLYPHANT & Co., Canton,**  
 W. H. Morss.  
 R. P. Dana.  
 James A. Bancker.  
 F. A. King.  
 David O. King.  
 R. H. Douglass, *Shanghai*  
**ORIENTAL BANK, Hongkong & Canton.**  
 C. J. F. Stewart, *Hongkong*,  
 H. P. Burn,  
 David Scrymgeour,  
 James MacEwen,  
 F. J. Augier.  
 Jozé M. de Noronha.

Archibald Dunlop, *Canton*,  
 Samuel Gray,  
**OSWALD DISANT & Co. Hongkong,**  
 Richard Oswald,  
 Henry Lind,  
**PATTULLO, S. E.**  
 S. E. Patullo,  
 R. McGregor.  
**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM**  
**NAVIGATION COMPANY, Hongkong.**  
 J. A. Olding, Agent.  
 Frederick Cooper.  
**PESTONJEE FRAMJEE CAMA & Co.**  
 Maneckjee Nanabhoy.  
 Rustonjee Framjee.  
 Bomanjee Muncherjee.  
 Limjeebhoy Jemsetjee.  
 Merwanjee Pestonjee.  
 Cowasjee Pestonjee.  
**PHILLIPS MOORE & Co., Hongkong.**  
 J. Phillips.  
 E. Cohen.  
 M. Samson.  
 A. Lewis.  
 T. J. Birdseye.  
**POPE, JOHN, Hongkong,**  
**PURVER, J. P., Whampoa,**  
**PUSTAU & Co., W. Hongkong & Can.**  
 William Pustau, *c*  
 S. Dellevie. *h*  
 Edmund Cramer. *c*  
 H. Hilikes. *h*  
**RATHEBONES WORTHINGTON & Co. C.**  
 William Rathbone, jr. *England*.  
 S. G. Rathbone, *absent*.  
 James Worthington.  
 Thomas Moncreiff, *Shanghai*.  
 F. Duval.  
 C. Maltby, *Shanghai*.  
 Domingos P. Simoens.  
**RAWLE DUUS & Co., Hongkong.**  
 S. B. Rawle.  
 N. Duus.  
 John Willaume.  
 William D. Leives.  
 João Barretto.  
 Ignacio P. Pereira.  
 João de Jesus.  
**REYNVAAN & Co., Macao.**  
 H. G. Reynvaan.  
**RICKETT, JOHN, Hongkong,**  
**RIPLEY, SMITH & Co., Canton,**  
 Timothy Smith, *England*.  
 Philips W. Ripley.  
 H. H. Smith.  
 Robert Ellice.  
**RITCHIE & Co., A. A., Canton,**  
 A. A. Ritchie.  
 H. M. Olmsted.  
 C. F. Howe.



**RIPLEY, & Co., THOMAS, Shānghái,**  
 Thomas Ripley, *England.*  
 Charles Shaw, *Shānghái.*  
 J. H. Winch, *Shānghái.*  
 Joseph Ward, "  
 James Lomax, *Hongkong.*

**ROBERTS, O. E., Canton,**  
**ROWE & COOPER, Whampoa,**  
**RUSSELL & Co., Canton,**  
 Paul S. Forbes.  
 Edward Delano,  
 W. H. King.  
 George Perkins.  
 E. A. Law.  
 S. J. Hallam.  
 F. Reiche.  
 G. Meredith.  
 Segismundo J. Rangel.  
 Jaime Rangel.  
 W. P. Peirce, *s*  
 R. S. Sturgis, *s*  
 E. Cunningham, *s*  
 James Crampson, *s*

**RUSTONJEE & Co., D. & M.**  
 Dadabhoi Rustonjee, *Bombay.*  
 Maneckjee Rustonjee, *Calcutta.*  
 Meerwanjee Jejeebhoy, *Bombay.*  
 Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee.  
 Dadabhoi Byramjee.  
 Jamoojee Nasserwanjee.  
 Jansettee Eduljee.  
 Fortunato F. Marques.  
 Dadabhoi Horungjee.  
 Muncherjee Eduljee.  
 Nasserwanjee Ardaseer.

**RUSTONJEE RUTTONJEE,**  
 Dhunjeebhoy Ruttonjee,  
**RUTTONJEE HORMUSJEE CAMAJEE & Co.**  
 P. H. Camajee,  
 D. H. Camajee,  
 R. H. Camajee,  
 Maneckjee Cooverjee,

**SAYRE, JR., JOHN, Canton,**  
**SCOTT, & Co., WILLIAM, Hongkong,**  
 William Scott.  
 Adam Scott.  
 Candido Gutierrez.

**SEARE & Co., BENJAMIN, Canton,**  
 Benjamin Seare,  
 J. L. Man.

**SEHWEMANN, D. W.**  
 William Dryer,

**SMITH, JOHN, Macao.**  
 Marcellino de Souza.  
 Braz de Almeida.  
 Honorio Marçal.

**SMITH & BRIMELOW, Hongkong.**  
 James Smith.  
 James W. Brimelow.  
 Joseph Thomas Glew.

Lauriano F. V. Ribeiro.

**STRACHAN, GEORGE, Hongkong,**  
**STRACHAN, ROBERT, "**  
**STEWART, PATRICK, Macao.**  
**STURGIS, J. P. Macao.**  
**SWORD & Co., JOHN D., Canton,**  
 John D. Sword.  
 John B. Trott.

**TIERE, BOURNE & Co., Canton,**  
 H. F. Bourne.  
 R. P. De Silver.  
 James P. Rousseau.  
 H. T. De Silver,

**TOBY, C., Whampoa,**  
**TURNER & Co., Hongkong and Canton,**  
 Thomas W. L. Mackean. *Eng.*  
 Patrick Dudgeon. *c*  
 John Stewart. *h*  
 Alexander McCulloch. *s*  
 Duncan J. Kay. *h*  
 John H. Cannan. *h*  
 C. Wilson, *Shānghái.*  
 E. H. Levin. *h*  
 Henry Smith. *h*  
 E. N. Snow. *h*  
 W. Walkinshaw. *h*  
 William R. Roose. *h*  
 H. S. Horsburgh. *h*  
 João de Jesus. *h*

**VAN BASEL, M. J. SENE, Canton,**  
 A. P. Tromp,  
 T. D. Bulsing,  
 T. B. Rodrigues.

**VANDER BURG ROMSWINKEL & Co. C.**  
 F. Tiedeman jr.  
 F. H. Tiedeman.  
 D. Vander Burg, jr.

**VAUCHER, E., Canton,**  
**VICTORIA DISPENSARY, Hongkong,**  
 Thomas Hunter,  
 George K. Barton,  
 João Braga,  
 Valentin de Nogueira,

**WATERHOUSE & Co., B., Shānghái,**  
**WATSON T. BOSWELL, Surgeon, Macao,**  
**WEISS, CHARLES, Hongkong,**  
**WELCH & STOCKER, druggists, Hong-**  
 D. Bernard.  
 H. Tyndale.

**WETMORE & Co., Canton,**  
 W. S. Wetmore, *New York.*  
 S. Wetmore, jr. *New York.*  
 Nathaniel Kinsman.  
 William Moore,  
 G. H. Lamson.  
 Thomas Gittins.  
 William H. Gilman.  
 Jacob C. Rogers.  
 Manoel Simoens.  
 Arnaldo Botelho.



## MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.

THIS was originated in October 1836, and first organized in February 1838. For the last year or two, some unhappy differences of opinion, among its officers, have prevented that complete co-operation which is especially desirable in all benevolent institutions. Still it is satisfactory to know, that the labors of the Society are continued, and with the most happy results. Hospitals, under its direction, have been established at Canton, Hongkong, Macao, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shánghái; at all of which places, with one exception, they are now continued. It is ardently wished that the same unanimity, which formerly existed, may soon again be witnessed in the operations of this excellent Institution.

The printed Reports of the Hospitals afford ample and pleasing proofs of their great and widely extended benefits, enjoyed already by several tens of thousands in various parts of the Chinese empire. The hospitals have been under the care of—

Dr. Parker,     *at Canton;*  
Dr. Hobson,     *at Hongkong (now absent);*  
Dr. Hepburn,    *at Amoy (now absent);*  
Dr. Macgowan, *at Ningpo;*  
Dr. Lockhart,   *at Shánghái.*

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## CHINA MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY,

*At Hongkong.*

THIS was established in Hongkong, May 1845, and its Transactions have been published in a small volume, comprising a variety of interesting documents. We have no complete list of its officers.

GEORGE K. BARTON, Esq., *Secretary.*

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## SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL AT HONGKONG.

W. A. HARLAND, M. D., *house surgeon.*

*Trustees.*

|                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| Donald Matheson, Esq.  | Gilbert Smith, Esq. |
| Frederick T. Bush, Esq | Peter Young, Esq.   |

*A Society for the relief of destitute sick foreigners, in China,* has been organized at Hongkong. The Committee of management,

|                                    |                        |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Rev. V. Stanton, <i>secretary.</i> | Lt. William Pedder,    |
| John Stewart, Esq.                 | John Carr, Esq.        |
| Frederick T. Bush, Esq.            | William F. Bevan, Esq. |

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### MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY.

*Office-bearers for the year ending September 1847.*

H. E. Sir J. F. Davis, bart. &c., &c., *Patron.*  
 Rev. E. C. Bridgman, D. D. *President.*  
 A. Campbell, Esq., *Vice-president.*  
 D. Matheson, Esq., *Treasurer.*  
 C. B. Hillier, Esq., *Corresponding Secretary.*  
 J. Stewart, Esq., *Recording Secretary.*  
 J. Dent, and W. H. Morss, Esqs., *Auditors.*

The following are the Minutes of its last general meeting, held in Hongkong, September, 1846.

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The Eighth Annual Meeting of the Members and Friends of the MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY was held at 6 P. M. on the 30th September, 1846.

Present,—The Rev. Dr. Bridgman, the Rev. Messrs. Stanton, Milne, and Cleland, Lieuts. Tod and Davis, Messrs. D. Matheson, C. J. F. Stuart, Shortrede, Parker, Cairns, Olding, Balfour, Gilbert, Bird, Inglis, Howell, and others.

The President, the Rev. Dr. Bridgman, having, in a brief address, noticed the improved prospects of the Institution, and touched on the loss it had so recently sustained by the much regretted death of Dr. Dill, one of its most active officers, the several Reports annexed were read to the Meeting; after which the following Resolutions were carried without dissent, short and appropriate remarks having been made by each proposer:—

1. Proposed by the Rev. W. C. Milne, seconded by Dr. Balfour,—That the Reports just read be accepted and published under the direction of the Trustees.

2. By J. Cairns, Esq., seconded by Dr. Gilbert,—That the collection of Annual Subscriptions and Donations be made as soon as the Annual Report shall have been printed.

3. By the Rev. V. Stanton, seconded by A. Shortrede, Esq.,—That, as it has become necessary, on account of Mrs. Brown's protracted illness, for Mr. Brown to leave China for a time, the Society request the Trustees to commission him, as their accredited agent, to collect funds, during his absence, for the enlargement and permanent maintenance of the Morrison Education Society's School.

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In accordance with the above, the Rev. Mr. Brown has been commissioned, as will be seen by the following circular letter.

"THIS Society was organized at Canton on 9th of November, 1836, under the direction of a Provisional Committee, consisting of Sir G. B. Robinson, Bart., Messrs. William Jardine, Lancelot Dent, D. W. C. Olyphant, J. R. Morrison, and the Rev. E. C. Bridgman.

"It was named in honour of the late Rev. Robert Morrison, D. D., the first Protestant Missionary to China, who furnished the most valuable key to the Chinese language yet extant, and whose labours as a missionary, Oriental scholar, and servant of his Government are so well known throughout Christendom; and it was formed with a view to carry out one branch of the great work to which he had devoted his life.

"The object of the Institution is to establish and support schools in China, in which native youths shall be taught, in connection with their own, the English language, so as to open to them the stores of knowledge of which it is the repository, and at the same time, by sound religious training and instruction, to raise them to the rank of enlightened Christian men. It is the belief of those most conversant with the state of things in this country, that the hope of civilizing and evangelizing the Chinese can in no way be realized so speedily as by conjoining a vigorous system of educational efforts with the ordinary means of propagating the gospel. The agency to affect the masses of this populous empire, and to produce any great and desirable change among a people so far civilized, but yet pagan, must be chiefly a *native* agency. To prepare this from among the young men of the country, is the great aim of the MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY. It does not propose to give them a professional education, but a general one, which shall serve to qualify them for the spheres of action for which they may be fitted, whether by their abilities or their principles. To this end, it has, during the last seven years, carried on its operations through a school, which, since the Peace of 1842, has been established at Hongkong. Here native boys have been collected, and while enjoying the privileges of a Christian family, have, besides studying the Chinese, been particularly instructed in the English language, through which they have been made acquainted with Western science and history, but especially have learned to read the Sacred Scriptures, and have been daily taught the way of life.

"The difficulty of obtaining teachers, and the interruptions peculiar and

inevitable to new undertakings, with the obstacles arising from the jealousy of the Chinese people, formerly rendered it necessary to work upon a limited scale. But now two foreign teachers are employed by the Society, and in future efficient and valuable assistance in the department of instruction may be derived from the pupils who have completed their course. The prejudices which at first prevented parents from sending their children to the school, and often led them to withdraw them in the midst of their studies, are rapidly declining, and already applications for admission are more numerous than the state of the funds will admit. This change furnishes to the Society a strong reason for extending its operations. Instead of thirty pupils, to which the School has hitherto been limited, there should be at least twice the number. But to accommodate them, it is necessary that the Society's building be enlarged, the space it affords being scarcely enough for the present members of the school. The annual expenditure of the Society now amounts to about \$4000. To enlarge the building will require an outlay of about \$5000 (£1000), after which the increased expense of the Society will be about \$6000 (£1200) per annum. Of this sum nearly \$1000 are now provided for by a Fund; and the remaining \$5000 must be supplied by Yearly Subscriptions and Donations, or by establishing a Fund of about \$75,000, or £15,000.

"To call upon the few residents in China, who have hitherto borne the whole burden of the Institution, to contribute this amount, would be too severe a tax upon their benevolence, and the Society now "look to the enlightened and liberal in other countries to co-operate with them."

"The Rev. S. R. Brown, who has had the charge of the School since its establishment, is commissioned to receive such Sums as the benevolent in England and America may be disposed to give.

"The vastness of the work proposed by the Society, the condition of the 360,000,000 of idolaters in China, the facilities for the diffusion of Christian knowledge among them, which, since the late war, have been greatly increased, the growing eagerness with which admission into the School is now sought, the inadequacy of the existing means to meet these demands, and the reciprocal obligations of those nations that derive so much advantage from their trade with this country,—all call upon the Christians and philanthropists of England and America to lend their aid to so good a work.

"From this school the merchant may obtain honest and trustworthy assistants, foreign governments able and educated interpreters, and especially it is hoped that here Missionary Societies will find helpers prepared to their hand, in active, intelligent young men, who, with the true spirit of the Gospel, nurtured and strengthened by constant familiarity with Christian observances will be ready to carry the message of life to their countrymen.

"F. C. BRIDGMAN,

*"President of the Morrison Education Society*

*"A. CAMPBELL, Vice-President.*

*"VICTORIA, HONGKONG, December 12th, 1846,"*

## CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN CHINA.

*The Roman Catholics* have missions in nearly all the provinces: but we have not the means of giving the exact number of those connected with them; as an approximation to the truth, it may be stated, that they have (See Chi. Rep. June, 1846.)

12 Bishops;

8 Coadjutors;

60 European priests;

90 Native priests;

350,000 Baptized members.

*The Protestant Missions* are comparatively of recent origin and of very limited extent, as the subjoined statements will show: they have been undertaken by the following societies.

1. The London Missionary Society;
2. Netherlands Missionary Society;
3. The Rhenish Missionary Society;
4. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions;
5. The American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions;
6. The American Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions;
7. The London Church Missionary Society;
8. The American Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions;
9. The English General Baptist Missionary Society.

*A list of the Protestant Missionaries to the Chinese.*

| Names;                      | Entered; | Retired; | Died; | Societies;           | Stations.    |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------|-------|----------------------|--------------|
| Rev. Robert Morrison, D. D. | 1807     |          | 1834  | London mis society,  | Canton.      |
| Rev. William Milne, D. D.   | 1813     |          | 1821  | london mis society,  | Malacca.     |
| Rev. W. H. Medhurst, D. D.  | 1817     |          |       | london mis society,  | Shanghai.    |
| Rev. John Slater,           | 1817     | 1823     |       | london mis society,  | Batavia.     |
| Rev. John Ince,             | 1818     |          | 1825  | london mis society,  | Penang.      |
| Rev. Samuel Milton,         | 1818     | 1825     |       | london mis society,  | Singapore.   |
| Rev. Robert Fleming,        | 1820     | 1823     |       | london mis society,  | Malacca.     |
| Rev. James Humphreys,       | 1822     | 1830     |       | london mis society,  | Malacca.     |
| Rev. David Collic,          | 1822     |          | 1828  | london mis society,  | Malacca.     |
| Rev. Samuel Kidd,           | 1824     | 1832     |       | london mis society,  | Malacca.     |
| Rev. John Smith,            | 1826     | 1829     |       | london mis society,  | Malacca.     |
| Rev. Jacob Tonlin,          | 1826     | 1836     |       | london mis society,  | Singapore.   |
| Rev. Samuel Dyer,           | 1827     |          | 1843  | london mis society,  | Penang.      |
| Rev. Charles Gutzlaff,      | 1827     | 1835     |       | Neth mis society,    | China.       |
| Rev. E. C. Bridgman, D. D.  | 1827     |          |       | A b c f missions,    | Canton.      |
| Rev. David Abeel,           | 1830     |          |       | a b c f missions,    | Amoy.        |
| Rev. Herman Rottger,        | 1832     |          |       | Rhenish mis society, | Rhio.        |
| Rev. John Evans,            | 1833     |          | 1841  | london mis society,  | Malacca.     |
| Rev. Ira Tracy,             | 1833     | 1846     |       | a b c f missions,    | Singapore.   |
| Mr. S. Wells Williams,      | 1833     |          |       | a b c f missions,    | Canton.      |
| Rev. Stephan Johnson,       | 1833     |          |       | a b c f missions,    | Fuhchau.     |
| Rev. Samuel Munson,         | 1833     |          | 1834  | a b c f missions,    | India Archt. |
| Rev. Peter Parker, M. D.    | 1834     |          |       | a b c f missions,    | Canton.      |
| Rev. William Dean,          | 1834     |          |       | a b b f missions,    | Hongkong.    |

|                                 |      |      |                       |            |
|---------------------------------|------|------|-----------------------|------------|
| Rev. Edwin Stevens,             | 1835 | 1837 | a b c f missions,     | Canton.    |
| Rev. Henry Lockwood,            | 1835 | 1838 | a e b f missions,     | Batavia.   |
| Rev. F. R. Hanson,              | 1835 | 1837 | a e b f missions,     | Batavia.   |
| Rev. Evan Davies,               | 1835 | 1839 | london mis society,   | Penang.    |
| Rev. Samuel Wolfe,              | 1835 | 1837 | london mis society,   | Singapore. |
| Rev. William Young,             | 1835 |      | london mis society,   | Amoy.      |
| Rev. J. L. Shuck,               | 1836 |      | a b b f missions,     | Canton.    |
| Rev. Alanson Reed,              | 1836 | 1839 | a b b f missions,     | Bangkok.   |
| Rev. I. J. Roberts,             | 1836 |      | a b b f missions,     | Canton.    |
| Rev. J. T. Dickinson,           | 1837 | 1840 | a b c f missions,     | Singapore. |
| Rev. M. B. Hope, M. D.          | 1837 | 1838 | a b c f missions,     | Singapore. |
| Rev. Stephen Tracy, M. D.       | 1837 | 1839 | a b c f missions,     | Siam.      |
| Rev. Elihu Doty,                | 1837 |      | a b c f missions,     | Amoy.      |
| Rev. Elbert Nevius,             | 1837 | 1843 | a b c f missions,     | Borneo.    |
| Rt. Rev. Bp. W. J. Boone, D. D. | 1837 |      | a e b f missions,     | Shanghai.  |
| Rev. Alexander Stronach,        | 1838 |      | london mis society,   | Amoy.      |
| Rev. John Stronach,             | 1837 |      | london mis society,   | Amoy.      |
| Mr. E. B. Squire,               | 1838 | 1840 | church mis society,   | Macao.     |
| Rev. Dyer Ball, M. D.           | 1838 |      | a b c f missions,     | Canton.    |
| Rev. George W. Wood,            | 1838 | 1840 | a b c f missions,     | Singapore. |
| Rev. William J. Pohlman,        | 1838 |      | a b c f missions,     | Amoy.      |
| William Lockhart, M. R. C. A.   | 1838 |      | london mis society,   | Shanghai.  |
| Rev. Robert W. Orr,             | 1838 | 1841 | american presb board, | Singapore. |
| Rev. John A. Mitchell,          | 1838 | 1838 | american presb board, | Singapore. |
| Rev. S. R. Brown,               | 1839 |      | mor ed society        | Hongkong.  |
| Rev. Josiah T. Goddard,         | 1839 |      | a b b f missions,     | Bangkok.   |
| Rev. Nathan S. Benham,          | 1839 | 1840 | a b c f missions,     | Bangkok.   |
| Rev. Lyman B. Peet,             | 1839 |      | a b c f missions,     | Canton.    |
| William Diver, M. D.            | 1839 | 1841 | a b c f missions,     | Macao.     |
| Rev. James Legge, D. D.         | 1839 |      | london mis society,   | Hongkong.  |
| Rev. William C. Milne,          | 1839 |      | london mis society,   | Shanghai.  |
| Benjamin Hobson, M. D.          | 1839 |      | london mis society,   | Hongkong.  |
| Rev. Thomas L. McBryde,         | 1840 | 1843 | american presb board, | Amoy.      |
| James Hepburn, M. D.            | 1841 |      | american presb board, | Amoy.      |
| Rev. W. M. Lowrie,              | 1842 |      | american presb board, | Ningpo.    |
| W. H. Cumming, M. D.            | 1842 |      |                       | Amoy.      |
| Daniel J. Macgowan, M. D.       | 1843 |      | a b b f missions,     | Ningpo.    |
| Rev. James G. Bridgman,         | 1844 |      | a b c f missions,     | Canton.    |
| Mr. Richard Cole,               | 1844 |      | american presb board, | Ningpo.    |
| D. B. M'Cartee, M. D.           | 1844 |      | american presb board, | Ningpo.    |
| Rev. R. Q. Way,                 | 1844 |      | american presb board, | Ningpo.    |
| Rev. T. T. Devan, M. D.         | 1844 |      | a b b f missions,     | Hongkong.  |
| Rev. W. Gillespie,              | 1844 |      | london mis society,   | Hongkong.  |
| Rev. John Lloyd,                | 1844 |      | american presb board, | Amoy.      |
| Rev. A. P. Hapner, M. D.        | 1844 |      | american presb board, | Macao.     |
| Rev. M. S. Culbertson,          | 1844 |      | american presb board, | Ningpo.    |
| Rev. A. W. Loomis,              | 1844 |      | american presb board, | Ningpo.    |
| Rev. George Smith,              | 1844 | 1846 | church mis society,   | Hongkong.  |
| Rev. Thomas M'Clatchie,         | 1844 |      | church mis society,   | Shanghai.  |
| Rev. H. W. Woods, (April 24)    | 1845 | 1846 | a e b f missions,     | Shanghai.  |
| Rev. R. Graham, do.             | 1845 | 1847 | a e b f missions,     | Shanghai.  |
| Rev. Edward W. Syle,            | 1845 |      | a e b f missions,     | Shanghai.  |
| Rev. Hugh B. Brown,             | 1845 |      | american presb board, | Amoy.      |
| Rev. Thomas H. Hudson,          | 1845 |      | english gen b m soc   | Ningpo.    |
| Rev. William Jarrom,            | 1845 |      | english gen b m soc   | Ningpo.    |
| Mr. S. W. Bonney,               | 1845 |      | a b c f missions,     | Canton.    |
| Rev. E. N. Jenks,               | 1846 |      | a b b f missions,     | Bangkok.   |
| Rev. S. C. Clopton,             | 1846 |      | a b b f missions,     | Canton.    |
| Rev. George Pearcy,             | 1846 |      | a b b f missions,     | Canton.    |

Rev. Spear 1547 a b b Canton  
 " " 1547 " " Singapore



Rev. — Carpenter — 1847 = 7<sup>th</sup> B. Baptists Shanghai  
 " — Wardlaw — 1847 — " — "  
 " — Lloyd — 1847 = N. Bap. Soc. Ningpo.  
 " — Tolz — 1847 — S. Bapt. — Shanghai  
 " — White — 1847 — A. Meth<sup>n</sup> — Fuchow  
 " — Collins — 1847 — " — "  
 " — Talmadge — 1847 — A. B. C. F. M. Amoy.  
 " — P. D. Spalding — 1847 — Epis<sup>n</sup> — Shanghai  
 " — Raester — 1847 — Rheinisch Loiz — H. Kong  
 " — Genacher — 1847 — " — "  
 " — Johnson — 1847 — S. Baptist — Canton  
 " — Yates — 1847 — S. Baptist — "  
 Dr. James — 1847 — " — " — Shanghai  
 Miss Sillmer — 1847. — " — Ningpo  
 Swedish Lady S.

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## LIST OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN CHINA.

*N. B. It has been found impossible to note, with perfect accuracy, the place of residence of all the foreigners in China; in the following list care has been taken to include the names of all except those connected with the British army and navy; if any have been omitted, it has been unintentional.*

|                          |   |                               |      |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------|------|
| Abdalah David Sassoon,   | c | Bird, Alexander               | h    |
| Abercrombie, H. H.       | h | Birdseye, T. J.               | s    |
| Adnams, J.,              | h | Birley, F. B.,                | c    |
| Aga Mirza Boozrug,       | c | Bland, James                  | s    |
| Aga Mirza Boozrug,       | c | Blass, Ferdinand              | c    |
| Aga Mohamed.             | c | Blenkin, William              | c    |
| Agabeg, C.               | c | Bomanjee Eduljee.             | c    |
| Agassiz, Arthur          | c | Bomanjee Muncherjee.          | c    |
| Alcock, R. and family    | s | Bonney, S. W. —               | c    |
| Alexander, W.            | h | Boone, Bp. and family         | s    |
| Almeida, Braz de         | m | Botelho, Arnaldo              | c    |
| Anderson, J. A.          | s | Bourne, H. F.                 | c    |
| Anderson, D.,            | h | Boustead, Edward              | c    |
| Ardaseer Rustomjee,      | c | Bovet, Louis                  | c    |
| Ardaseer Furdonjee.      | c | Bovet, Fritz                  | c —  |
| Aspendarjee Tamoojee,    | c | Bowden, William               | h    |
| Aspinall, jr. Richard    | c | Bowman, Abram                 | c    |
| Aspinall, William G.     | s | Bowman, James                 | h    |
| Augier, F. J.            | h | Bowman, John                  | s    |
| Azevedo, Luiz M. de      | h | Bowman, A.                    | s    |
| Backhouse, J.            | c | Bowring, J. C.                | h    |
| Badenoch, P.,            | h | Bowra, C. W.                  | h    |
| Balfour, A. H.           | h | Bowra, W. A.                  | h    |
| Balkwell, Henry          | c | Brabner, S. K.                | c    |
| Ball, Rev. D. and family | c | Braga, João                   | h    |
| Bancker, James A         | c | Braga, Manoel                 | h    |
| Baptista, João Severo    | s | Braine, Charles J.            | h    |
| Barmore, George          | h | Bridgman, Rev. E. C. and fam. | c —  |
| Barnard, D.              | h | Bridgman, Rev. James G.       | c —  |
| Barnes, D. J.,           | h | Brimelow, James W.            | h    |
| Barnet, George,          | c | Brinley, C. H.                | c    |
| Barnet, William          | c | Britto, Joze de               | h    |
| Barradas, Angelo         | h | Brooks, Robertson             | s    |
| Barradas, Francisco      | h | Brooksbank, John              | h —  |
| Barradas, Vicente        | h | Brown, William Ward           | c    |
| Barretto, João           | h | Brown, W.                     | h    |
| Barretto, A. V.          | c | Brown, Rev. S. R. and family  | ab — |
| Barretto, J. A.          | h | Brown, W. W.                  | s    |
| Barros, Francisco A.     | h | Brown, Rev. H. A              | a    |
| Barton, George K.        | h | Bruce, George C.              | h    |
| Bateson, Charles E.      | c | Bruce, Murdoch                | h    |
| Baylis, N.               | s | Buchanan, J. C.               | h    |
| Beale, Thomas Chay       | s | Buckton, Charles,             | h    |
| Benjamin Eliah.          | c | Bucton, C.,                   | w    |
| Bevan, William F         | h | Bugnon, Alexis                | c    |
| Bellamy, John            | c | Bulsing, T. D.                | c    |

|                              |         |                                 |   |
|------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|---|
| Bull, Isaac M.               | c       | Cowasjee Saporjee Lungrana.     | c |
| Burd, John                   | h       | Cramer, Edmund                  | c |
| Burg, jr., D. Vander         | c       | Crampson, James                 | s |
| Burgess, E. N.               | h       | Crawford, Ninian                | h |
| Burjorjee Hormojee,          | c       | Croix, George de St.            | c |
| Burjorjee Sorabjee.          | c       | Croix, N. de St.                | w |
| Burjorjee Pestonjee,         | s       | Crooke, James                   | c |
| Burn, H. P.                  | h       | Croom, Alexander F.             | h |
| Bush, F. T.                  | h       | Crockanthorp, R. H.             | h |
| Burton, Edward               | s       | Cruz, Felix F. de               | m |
| Butt, John                   | c       | Culbertson, Rev. M. S. and fam. | n |
| Buxton, T.                   | h       | Culvert, R. R.                  | c |
| Byramjee, Rustomjee          | c       | Cumming, W. H.,                 | a |
| Caesar, C. A.,               | c       | Cunningham, E.                  | s |
| Caine, Hon. Major            | h       | Currie, John                    | h |
| Cairns, John                 | h       | Cursetjee Pestonjee Cama.       | c |
| Calder, Alexander            | s       | Cursetjee Hosenjee,             | c |
| Caldas; Joaquim P.           | h       | Cuvillier, John Y.              | c |
| Caldwell, D. R.              | h       | D'Aguiar, Hon. G.               | h |
| Camajee, P. H.               | c       | Dadabhoy Byramjee.              | c |
| Camajee, D. H.               | c       | Dadabhoy Hosungjee.             | c |
| Camajee, R. H.               | c       | Dadabhoy Burjorjee.             | c |
| Campbell, Archibald          | absent. | Dadabhoy Eduljee.               | c |
| Campbell, A.                 | h       | Dadabhoy Jemsetjee.             | c |
| Campbell, A. E. H.           | c       | Dale, T.                        | c |
| Campbell, Hon. C. B.         | h       | Dale, W. W.                     | c |
| Campos, Joaquim de           | h       | Dalziel; W.                     | h |
| Cannah, John H.              | h       | Dallas, A. Grant                | s |
| Carlowitz, Richard           | c       | Dana, R. P.                     | c |
| Carr, John                   | h       | Davis, Sir J. F.                | h |
| Carter, Augustus             | c       | Davidson; Walter                | h |
| Carvalho, Antonio H.         | h       | David Scrymgeour,               | h |
| Carvalho, Joze H.            | h       | Dawood Moses.                   | c |
| Castro; L. d'Almada e        | h       | Dean, Rev. W.                   | h |
| Castro; J. d'Almada e        | h       | Delano, Edward                  | c |
| Cay, R. D.                   | h       | Dent, Wilkinson                 | h |
| Chalmers, Patrick            | c       | Dent, John                      | c |
| Chapman, A.                  | h       | Dellevie, S.                    | h |
| Chomley, Francis C.          | h       | Devan; Rev. T. T.               | h |
| Clark, C. G.                 |         | Dickinson, Henry                | h |
| Cleverly, Capt. and family   | s       | Dixson, Andrew                  | h |
| Cleverly, C. St. G.          | h       | Dixson; Andrew                  | h |
| Clopton, Rev. S. C. and fam. | c       | Dinshaw, Pestonjee              | c |
| Cohen; E.                    | h       | Dixwell, George B.              | c |
| Cohen; S. H.                 | s       | Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee.           | c |
| Cole, Richard and family     | n       | Dhunjeebhoy Ruttonjee,          | c |
| Collins, James, and family   | h       | Dhunjeebhoy Dadabhoy.           | c |
| Comelate, J. G.              | h       | Dhunjeebhoy Hormusjee,          | c |
| Compton; J. B.               | h       | Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee,          | h |
| Compton; Charles S.          | c       | Dorabjee Nesserwanjee Camaje,   | c |
| Compton, S.                  | s       | Dossabhoy Hormusjee,            | s |
| Comstock, W. O.,             | c       | Douglass, R. H.                 | s |
| Conner, William              | h       | Dryer, William                  | c |
| Cooper, Frederick            | h       | Drinker, W.                     | h |
| Cooper, James                | s       | Dudgeon, Patrick                | c |
| Cooverjee Bomanjee.          | c       | Duddell, G.                     | h |
| Cortella, Antonio M.         | h       | Dundas, H.                      | h |
| Cowasjee Pestonjee.          | c       | Dunlop, Archibald               | c |
| Cowasjee Palunjee            | c       | Dunjeebhoy Framjee Cama.        | h |
| Cowasjee Framjee.            | c       | Duping, C.                      | h |

|                                  |         |                              |     |
|----------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|-----|
| Durran, jr., J. A.               | m       | Gonsolves, Antonio           | h   |
| Durran, Adhemar                  | m       | Graham, Rev. R. and family   | s — |
| Durrell, Timothy J.              | c       | Grant, James                 | h   |
| Duus, N.                         | h       | Grandpré, Francisco          | h   |
| Duval, F.                        | c       | Grandpré, Alexandre          | h   |
| Edger, J. F. and family          | c       | Graves, P.                   | s   |
| Edujee Cursetjee,                | c       | Gray, Samuel                 | c   |
| Edwards, R.                      | m       | Gray, H. M. M.               | s   |
| Eliaao David Sassoon.            | c       | Gray, A.                     | c   |
| Ellice, Robert                   | h       | Griswold, John N. Alsop,     | c   |
| Ellis, W.                        | c       | Gutierrez, Candido           | h   |
| Emery, W.                        | h       | Gutierrez, J.                | h   |
| Empson, C.                       | s       | Gutzlaff, Rev. C. and family | h — |
| Encarnação, Antonio L.           | h       | Hance, H. J.                 | h   |
| Everett, H. E. A. II. and family | m       | Hanison, G. E.               | h   |
| Farncomb, E.                     | h       | Hagne, P.                    | n   |
| Farquhar, W. C.                  | s       | Hallam, S. J.                | c   |
| Fearon, S.                       | absent  | Hale, F. H.                  | s   |
| Fearon, C. A.                    | s       | Hardie, H. R.                | h   |
| Fergusson, John                  | h       | Harker, Henry Robert         | c   |
| — Fessenden, Henry               | h       | Harkort, Bernhard            | c   |
| Findlay, George                  | h       | Happer, Rev. A. P.           | m   |
| Fischer, Maximilian and family   | c       | Harrison, G. E.              | h   |
| Fitlock, W. H.                   | h       | Hart, C. H.                  | m   |
| Fletcher, Angus                  | absent  | Harvey, F. E.                | s   |
| Fletcher, Duncan                 | h       | Hasting, William             | c   |
| Fonceca, Antonio de              | h       | Heard, John                  | c   |
| Forbes, Paul S. and family       | c       | Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee,       | c   |
| Forbes, Duncan                   | a       | Hertslet, F. L.              | a   |
| — Ford, Martin                   | c       | Hesherington, John           | s   |
| Fogg, H.                         | s       | Heskesh, Hy.                 | s   |
| Framjee, Nesserwanjee            | c       | Hey, William                 | s   |
| Framjee Hormusjee,               | s       | Heyl, W. S.                  | h   |
| Framjee Sapoorjee Lungana.       | c       | Hilkes, H.                   | h   |
| Framjee Hormurjee,               | c       | Hill, Samuel                 | c   |
| Franklyn, W. H.                  | h       | Hillier, C. B. and family    | h   |
| Fraser, G.                       | h       | Hodgson, J.                  | c   |
| Freemantle, E.                   | w       | Hogg, W.                     | h   |
| Fryer, A. H.                     | h       | Holdforth, C. G.             | h   |
| — Funck, F.                      | h       | Holgate, H.                  | w   |
| Garçon, João                     | h       | Holmes, John,                | h   |
| Gibb, George                     | c       | Hormusjee Nesserwanjee Poch, | c   |
| Gibb, T. A.                      | absent. | Hormusjee Jamasjee Naulders. | c   |
| Gibb, John D.                    | s       | Hormusjee, Pestonjee         | s   |
| Gibbs, Richard                   | c       | Horsburgh, H. S.             | h   |
| Gilbert, J.                      | h       | Howe, C. F.                  | c   |
| Gilbert, William                 | c       | Howell, Augustus             | h   |
| Gibson, E.                       | s       | Hubertson, G. F.             | s   |
| Gibson, Edmund                   | s       | Hudson, Rev. T. H. and fam.  | m   |
| Giles, E. F.                     | s       | Hudson, Aug.                 | h   |
| Gilman, R. J.                    | c       | Hughesdon, Charles and fam.  | c   |
| Gilman, William H.               | c       | Hume, Hon J. W.              | h   |
| Gilman, R. J.                    | c       | Hume, G. and family          | s   |
| — Gillespie, C. V. and family    | c       | Humphreys, Alfred            | h   |
| — Gillespie, Rev. W.             | h       | Hunter, Thomas               | h   |
| Gingell, W. R.                   | c       | Hunt, T.                     | w   |
| Gittins, Thomas                  | c       | Hutchinson, W.               | s   |
| Glew, Joseph Thomas              | h       | Hyland, Thomas               | h   |
| Goddard, W. H.                   | h       | Inglish, A. L. and family    | h   |
| Goddard, John A.                 | h       | Irons, James                 | s   |

|                                  |   |                                 |     |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|-----|
| Jackson, R. B. and family        | f | Mackenzie, K. R.                | s   |
| Jackson, Roger                   | s | Mackenzie, C. D.                | s   |
| Jacob Rubian.                    | c | Mackenzie, S.                   | c   |
| James Lomax,                     | h | Mackenzie, D. W.                | c   |
| Jamoojee Nusserwanjee.           | c | MacSwyney, P. C.                | h   |
| Jamsetjee Eduljee.               | c | Macleod, M. A.                  | h   |
| Jardine, David                   | c | Maclean, J. L.                  | h   |
| Jardine, Joseph                  | h | Mackay, Hugh                    | h   |
| — Jarrom, Rev. W. and family     | n | MacKnight, Thomas               | h   |
| Jehengeer Framjee,               | h | MacMurray, James                | h   |
| Jesus, João de                   | h | MacMinnies, Capt. and family    | s   |
| Jesus, Joaquim de                | h | Macgowan, D. J. and family      | n   |
| Jesus, João de                   | h | Macgregor, P. C.                | c   |
| Johnson, D.                      | c | Maciver, William W.             | h   |
| Johnson, Rev. S.                 | h | Mahomed Thawar,                 | c   |
| Johnson, Hon. Alexander R.       | h | Maltby, C.                      | s   |
| Jones, Thomas                    | c | Man, J. L.                      | c   |
| Josephs, Levin                   | c | Maneckjee Cooverjee,            | c   |
| Jufurbhoy Budroodeen.            | c | Maneckjee Nanabhoy.             | c   |
| Just, L.,                        | h | Markwick, Charles               | h   |
| Just, Jr., L. <i>absent,</i>     |   | Marsh, W. H.                    | h   |
| Kay, William                     | s | Marquis, Domingos P.            | c   |
| Kay, J. Duncan                   | h | Marques, Fortunato F.           | c   |
| Kennedy, K. M.                   | h | Marjoribanks, Samuel            | c   |
| Kennedy, H. H.                   | s | Marçal, Honorio                 | m   |
| Kenny, B. and family             | c | Matheson, Donald                | h   |
| — Kerr, Crawford <i>absent,</i>  |   | Matheson, W. F.                 | h   |
| King, W. H.                      | c | Matheson, C. S.                 | s   |
| King, F. A.                      | c | Mattheus, A.                    | h   |
| King, David O.                   | c | Mawjee, Careem                  | c   |
| Kinsman, Nathaniel               | c | May, Charles and family         | h   |
| Kirk, Thomas                     | s | M'Cartee, D. B.                 | n   |
| Kreyenhagen, J.                  | c | M'Clatchie, Rev. T. and fam.    | s   |
| Lamson, G. H.                    | c | McDonald, James                 | s   |
| Lane, Thomas Ash <i>absent,</i>  |   | McGregor, R.                    | c   |
| Lane, William                    | m | McGregor, H.                    | h   |
| Lapraik, Douglass                | h | McPherson, Alexander W.         | h   |
| Law, E. A.                       | c | Meadows, T. T.                  | c   |
| Layton, F. A.                    | s | Meadows, John A. T.             | c   |
| Layton, T. H.                    | a | Meredith, G.                    | c   |
| LeGeyt, W. C.                    | h | Merwanjee Pestonjee.            | c   |
| Leffler, Johannes                | h | McCart, Patrick                 | h   |
| Leives, William D.               | h | Melville, Archibald             | c   |
| Lena, Alexander                  | h | Medhurst, Rev. W. H. and family | s — |
| Levin, E. H.                     | h | Messier, W. T.                  | h   |
| Lewis, A.                        | c | Meredith, W. S.                 | f   |
| Liljevalch, H. E. C. F.          | h | Meufing, William                | c   |
| Lind, Henry                      | h | Miles, W. H.                    | h   |
| Linjeebhoy Jemsetjee.            | c | Milne, Rev. W. C. and family    | s   |
| Livingston, W. P. <i>absent.</i> |   | Milne, C.                       | h   |
| Livingston, J. Gibbons           | c | Miranda, Agostinho de           | c   |
| Lloyd, Rev. John                 | a | Moller, Edmund                  | c   |
| Lockhart, W. and family          | s | Moore, William                  | c   |
| Lofield, J. P. Van               | c | Moolah Shaiabrajm Nooroodeen,   | c   |
| Loomis, Rev. A. W. and fam.      | n | Moolah Shaiktyab Furjullabhoy,  | c   |
| Lowrie, Rev. W. M.               | n | Morgan, W.                      | h   |
| Lowrie, Robert, and family       | h | Morrison, M. C.                 | f — |
| Lyall, George,                   | h | Morrison, J. G.                 | h   |
| Maccuback, Alexander             | s | Mosses, A. R. B.                | h   |
| MacEwen, James                   | h | Motabhoy Mahomedelly,           | c   |

|                                      |   |                                |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|
| Mounsey, John T.                     | c | Platt, Thomas                  | s |
| Moul, Henry                          | c | Pohlman, Rev. W. J.            | a |
| Moncreiff, Thomas                    | s | Ponder, Stephen                | c |
| Morss, W. H.                         | c | Pope, John,                    | h |
| Moul, George                         | c | Porter, J.                     | h |
| Moul, Alfred                         | c | Potter, D.                     | s |
| Muller, O. E.                        | c | Proctor, jr., D. L.            | h |
| Munford, C. W.                       | s | Purver, J. P.,                 | w |
| Musell, J. E.                        | c | Pustau, William                | c |
| Munchersaw Nusserwanjee My.          | c | Pyke, William                  | s |
| Muncherjee Pestonjee.                | c | Pyke, Thomas.                  | s |
| Murrow, L. E.                        | c | Rae, John                      | h |
| Murrow, Y. J.                        | c | Rangel, Rosino                 | h |
| Murray, Charles W.                   | h | Rangel, Floriano A.            | h |
| Murry, —                             | s | Rangel, Segismundo J.          | c |
| Muncherjee Eduljee.                  | c | Rangel, Jaime                  | p |
| Nanjeebhoy Hassam,                   | c | Rathbone, S. G. <i>absent.</i> |   |
| Napier, George                       | h | Rawle, S. B.                   | h |
| Nesserwanjee Byramjee Fackeerajee, c |   | Reiche, F.                     | o |
| Newman, E.                           | h | Read, H. C.                    | h |
| Neave, Thomas D.                     | c | Remedios, Boaventura dos       | h |
| Nogueira, Valentin de                | h | Remedios, J. Bazilio dos       | h |
| Noronha, Joze M. de                  | h | Reuben, Isaac                  | s |
| Noronha, F. de                       | h | Reynvaan, H. G.                | m |
| Norton, W. M.                        | s | Ribeiro, Lauriano F. V.        | h |
| Nusserwanjee Ardaseer.               | c | Rickett, John and family       | h |
| Nusserwanjee Bomanjee Mody.          | c | Richards, P. F.                | s |
| Nuzmoodeen Shojaully.                | c | Rienacher, R.                  | h |
| Nye, Gideon jr. <i>absent.</i>       |   | Ripley, Philips W.             | h |
| Nye, Clement D.                      | c | Ritchie, A. A. and family      | e |
| Nye, T. S. H.                        | c | Ritson, John                   | s |
| Nye, E. C. H.                        | c | Robinson, W. F.                | h |
| Oakly, C.                            | c | Roberts, O. E.,                | c |
| Olmsted, H. M.                       | c | Roberts, Joseph L.             | c |
| Olding, J. A.                        | h | Roberts, Rev. I. J.            | c |
| Oswald, Richard                      | h | Robertson, D. B.               | s |
| Outeiro, Joze M. d'                  | h | Robertson, F.                  | s |
| Ozorio, Candido J.                   | h | Rocha, Antonio A. da           | h |
| Ozorio, Candido                      | h | Rodrigues, T. B.               | c |
| Parker, Rev. P. and family           | c | Rogers, Jacob C.               | p |
| Parker, N. de E.                     | h | Rolie, R. H.                   | s |
| Parkes, H. S.                        | s | Ross, J. B.                    | s |
| Parish, F.                           | n | Ross, W. F.                    | h |
| Park, James Dickson                  | c | Roosey, William R.             | s |
| Patullo, S. E.                       | c | Rothwell, Richard              |   |
| Parkin, W. W.                        | c | Rousseau, James P.             | c |
| Pearcy, Rev. G. and family           | c | Rowland, Thomas H.             | h |
| Pect, Rev. L. B. and family          | c | Rozario, Cepriano do           | h |
| Peirce, W. P.                        | s | Rozario, Florencio do          | c |
| Pereira, Ignacio P.                  | h | Roza, Jozino da                | h |
| Pereira, Ignacio                     | h | Rushton, W. H.                 | s |
| Pereira, Edward                      | h | Rustomjee Burjorjee.           | c |
| Perkins, G.                          | h | Rustomjee Dadabhoy Camajee.    | c |
| Perkins, George                      | c | Rustomjee Pestonjee Motiwalla  | c |
| Pestonjee Byramjee Colah.            | c | Rustomjee Framjee.             | c |
| Pestonjee Jemsetjee Motiwalla.       | c | Rustomjee Ruttonjee,           | c |
| Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochawjee,        | c | Rustomjee, Cursetjee           | c |
| Phillips, J.                         | h | Rutter, Henry                  | c |
| Piccope, T. C.                       | c | Rutter, William                | c |
| Piccope, W. N.                       | c | Ruttunjee Framjee Yatcha.      | p |

|                                |   |                                 |   |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Ryan, George, and family       | c | Still, C. F.                    | h |
| Ryder, C.                      | c | Sterling, Hon. P. J             | h |
| Sanchez, Joze                  | h | Stewart, Patrick and family     | m |
| Sanders, Charles               | s | Stewart, C. J. F.               | h |
| Sanders, F. <i>absent.</i>     |   | Stewart, John                   | h |
| Samson, M.                     | h | Strachan, George                | h |
| Saul, R. P.                    | s | Strachan, Robert                | h |
| Sayer, jr., John,              | c | Stronach, Rev. A. and family    | a |
| Schumacher, G. H.              | h | Stronach, Rev. J.               | a |
| Scott, William                 | h | Sturgis, R. S.                  | s |
| Scott, Adam                    | h | Sturgis, James P.               | m |
| Seare, Benjamin                | c | Sturgis, R. S.                  | s |
| Sehwemann, D. W.               |   | Syle, Rev. E. W. and family     | s |
| Shaik Munsoor Nezamully.       | c | Syme, F. D.                     | a |
| Shaik Hussun Shaikammud.       | c | Su'ivan, G. G.                  | n |
| Shapoorjee Sorabjee,           | h | Surrufully Chadabhoy.           | c |
| Shaw, Charles                  | s | Sword, John D.                  | c |
| Shelley, A. E.                 | h | Taylor, E.                      | s |
| Shepard, J.                    | c | Tarrant, William, and family    | h |
| Shortrede, Andrew              | h | Thawerbhoy Allam,               | c |
| Shorburn, William              | s | Tiedeman jr. P.                 | c |
| Shuck, Rev. J. L.              | c | Tiedeman, F. H.                 | c |
| Shumsoodeen Abdoollatiff.      | c | Thistlethwaite, John            | s |
| Sillar, D.                     | s | Thompson, F.                    | h |
| Silva, Joze da                 | h | Thorburn, R. F.                 | h |
| Silva, Marciano de             | c | Thorne, A.                      | c |
| Silver, R. P. De               | c | Toby, C.,                       | w |
| Silver, H. T. De               | c | Trabshaw, James                 | h |
| Silveira, Albino P.            | c | Tromp, A. P.                    | c |
| Silverlock, John               | c | Trott, John B.                  | c |
| Simoens, Manoel                | c | Trotter, G. A.                  | h |
| Simoens, Domingos P.           | c | Tyndale, H.                     | h |
| Sinclair, Fraser               | h | Ullat, R. B.                    | s |
| Sinclair, C. A.                | a | Urmson, G.                      | s |
| Skinner, John                  | c | Vacher, W. H.                   | c |
| Smith, G. F.                   | s | Van Basel, M. J. Senn, and fam. | c |
| Smith, J. Mackrill, and family | c | Vaucher, E.                     | c |
| Smith, Henry                   | h | Velsberg, William               | s |
| Smith, Gilbert                 | h | Vidigal, Antonio de             | h |
| Smith, Thomas S.               | h | Vinton, E. Dyer                 | c |
| Smith, H. H.                   | c | Wade, Capt. and family          | s |
| Smith, James                   | h | Wade, T.                        | h |
| Smith, John, and family        | m | Walker, J. T.                   | f |
| Smith, J. C.                   | s | Walker, J. T.                   | f |
| Smith, G.                      | h | Walker, Alexander               |   |
| Smithers, T.                   | h | Walkinshaw, W.                  | h |
| Snodgrass, William K.          | c | Warden, H. H.                   | c |
| Snow, E. N.                    | h | Warden, E.                      | h |
| Solomon Dawood.                | c | Wardley, W. H.                  | c |
| Sorabjee Byramjee Colah.       | c | Warrington, James               | s |
| Souza, Florencio de            | h | Watson T. B.                    | m |
| Souza, Athanazio de            | c | Waters, Charles                 | s |
| Souza, Joze Pedro de           | h | Waterhouse, E.                  | s |
| Souza, jr., Miguel de          | h | Watkins, C. T.                  | h |
| Souza, Marcellino de           | m | Watson, J. P.                   | c |
| Spears, —                      | s | Way, Rev. R. Q. and family      | n |
| Spring, Francis                | h | Weiss, Charles                  | h |
| Stanton, Rev. V. and family    | h | Whitall, James                  | c |
| Steevens, D.                   | h | Whittall, J.                    | c |
| Stevenson, James               | h | White, J. and family            | s |



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|--------------------|---|----------------------|--------|-----|
| Wildman, R. J.     | s | Winchester, C. A.    | :      | a   |
| Wilhelmy, Marten   | c | Wise, John           |        | c   |
| Wilkinson, Alfred  | c | Wise, Joseph         |        | c   |
| Wilkinson, Charles | h | Wolcott, H. G.       |        | s   |
| Wilkinson, Francis | c | Wolcott, M. W.       |        | s   |
| Williams, J.       | c | Woods, Frederick     |        | h   |
| Williams, S. W.    | c | Woodberry, C.        |        | s   |
| Willaume, John     | h | Worthington, James   |        | c   |
| Wilson, C.         | s | Wyer, F.             |        | h   |
| Wilson, Alexander  | h | Young, W. and family | absent |     |
| Wills, C.          | s | Young, Peter         |        | h   |
| Wiltshire, H.      | c | Young, James H.      |        | h — |
| Winch, J. H.       | s | Young, A. J.         |        | c   |

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